THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 9017. MORNING EDITION—SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE WAR.

Important News from the National Capital.

Letter of Mr. Seward Defining the Law of Treason.

Rumors in Regard to the Action of England and France.

Military Movements at the Seat of War.

THE BLOCKADE.

Capture of the Yacht Wanderer and Several Other Vessels.

Entrance of the British Ship A and A into Charleston Harbor.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

Arrest of More Secessionists by the Union Men,

&c., &c., &c.

IMPORTANT LETTER FROM MR. SEWARD ON TREASON.

The following important letter was yesterday written by the Secretary of State:—

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, May 16, 1861.

SIR—I have received your letter of yesterday's date, asking me to give you, in writing, my reasons for considering an acceptance on your part of Governor Letcher's proposition to purchase the steamships Yorktown and Jamestown, recently seized by his orders and now in his possession, an act of treason. With this request I readily comply. An insurrection has broken out in several of the States of this Union, including Virginia, designed to overthrow the government of the United States. The executive authorities of the State are parties to that insurrection, and so are public enemies. Their action in seizing or buying vessels to be employed in executing that design is not merely without authority of law, but is treason. It is treason for any person to give aid and comfort to public enemies. To sell vessels to them, which it is their purpose to use as ships-of-war, is to give them aid and comfort. To receive money from them in payment for vessels which they have seized for these purposes would be to convert the unlawful seizure into a sale, and would subject the party so offending to the pains and penalties of treason, and the government would not hesitate to bring the offender to punishment. I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. H. SEWARD.

To S. HERSHEY, Esq., Agent New York and Virginia Steamship Company, Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 17, 1861.

Colonel McDowell, Assistant Adjutant General, has been promoted to the position of a Brigadier General. Colonel Thomas, the Adjutant General, was a short time since promoted to a similar rank.

The Virginia newspapers received to-day note continued arrivals of Confederate troops, and their departure for points not designated.

The Eighth Massachusetts regiment, at the Relay House, have elected Hinks Colonel, in place of Monroe, resigned; Howell Lieutenant Colonel, and Ben Perley Poore Major. The last named is now in Washington, but will forthwith join the regiment.

Citizens of the seceded States, in order to receive patents for inventions, must take the oath prescribed by law, acknowledging their allegiance to the United States.

IMPORTANT RUMORS RESPECTING ENGLISH AND FRENCH ACTION ON AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

WASHINGTON, May 17, 1861.

It is useless to disguise the fact that the leading members of the diplomatic corps in Washington are engaged in constant and anxious discussion on the course it may be necessary for them at any day to adopt. They have recently received urgent instructions from their respective governments to inform them with the utmost precision of the chances of the two sections in their present deadly quarrel. It is leaking out that the governments in question declare that their commercial interests are identified in a great degree with the South, and that if they are forced into taking sides with either, they will be compelled to look carefully after cotton and free trade.

England is disposed to move cautiously in this important matter, and is playing her usual game of urging France to take the chestnuts out of the fire. The country may not generally be aware that there is at this moment an agent of the French Emperor travelling in the South, by the name of Barecha. He is instructed to say that he is simply collecting information for the Commercial Bureau, for the Minister of Public Works; but this artifice is too transparent to deceive the most credulous. He is a political more than he is a commercial agent, and his despatches, regularly forwarded to Paris, necessarily exercise great influence over the mind of the Emperor. What may be the final conclusions of France, whether she will think it her interest to play into the hands of the revolutionary party in the South, remains to be seen. Our government are preparing for such an emergency, and it were better for the leading Powers in question to reflect long and deeply before they take steps which may involve them in consequences they little dream of perhaps at this moment.

It is beginning to transpire that Mr. Russell, the correspondent of the London Times, is not merely writing letters to that journal, but that his private communications for higher quarters contain a good deal of interesting matter he does not think altogether discreet to put in print.

Several arrests have already been made within the last twenty-four hours, by order of General Scott, of persons who have recently arrived in this city, and who register their names on the hotel books as coming from the North. These persons are believed to be spies, and are undergoing a most rigid examination. If detected, short work will be made of them. Two were seized in their rooms at Willard's Hotel last night.

THE REMAINS OF WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, May, 17, 1861.

In my despatch referring to the rumor of the removal of the remains of Washington, I stated that a half acre of ground enclosing the tomb had not been sold by Colonel Washington to the Mount Vernon Association. The deed of sale gives the right to Colonel Washington to inter the bodies in the tomb, but none to remove them.

I am positively assured that Colonel Washington has not sanctioned the removal of the body of Washington, and that if it has taken place it is without his knowledge. The ladies of the association are likewise ignorant of this unexpected and unparalleled act. I do not undertake to assert positively that it has occurred, but this much I can venture to say, without violating confidence, that a guard of honor, some three hundred strong, under the command of Captain Maury, was recently formed with a view to remove the sarcophagus of Washington and to transfer it to Lexington, Virginia. If it has not been accomplished it will be strange, for it was the settled intention of many influential persons not to leave these precious ashes to the hazards of war.

It is said that the paragraph in a Boston paper proposing to bring the remains of Washington to the North led to the resolution to take them away from Mount Vernon and deposit them temporarily in a safe receptacle. It is a matter of such thrilling interest that I will pursue my investigations till the fact is clearly ascertained whether or not this monstrous act of vandalism has been committed.

HOW THE GOVERNMENT WILL COLLECT THE REVENUE.

WASHINGTON, May 17, 1861.

It appears that the government is steadily carrying out its programme of action as to the rebel States. It has determined to appoint collectors for the different Southern ports and is engaged in selecting men of energy—whose names we at present withhold—adapted to fulfil the important functions confided to them.

The duties will be collected on the decks of men-of-war, whatever may be the opinions of legal authorities here or elsewhere on the subject.

ARREST OF A SUSPECTED SPY.

WASHINGTON, May 17, 1861.

A man by the name of Wood, from Newark, was arrested as a spy yesterday by order of General Scott. Wood commenced his operations by tampering with the members of the Newark regiment, through which means he obtained an introduction to General Runyon, and thence to General Scott, who became fascinated with his plausible story, and employed him as a secret agent of the government to go South. Wood received some money from the secret service fund to pay his expenses. Before leaving the city he expended a portion of his funds in liquor, and while under the gay and festive influence of the same he pitched into several members of one of the Newark companies for taking up arms against the South. This threw suspicion upon him, and he was immediately reported to General Runyon, who was astounded, but immediately ordered him under arrest, and that his person and property in his room be searched. This was done last night, but nothing was found upon him but money. The Colonel of the Newark regiment ordered that a guard be kept over him all night, supposing that the report this morning would release him; but before General Scott read it he ordered Wood to be delivered over to the Marshal of the district and lodged in jail to await further orders. The supposition is that General Scott is in possession of other evidence than that alluded to, upon which the prisoner is held.

Wood is a man about forty years of age, and is said to be a secessionist. He is one of many such not only in this city, but in other places, who are receiving salaries under the government.

INTERESTING ITEMS OF NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, May 17, 1861.

Ex-Senator Cooper, of Frederick, Maryland, reports that he will have a regiment ready to be mustered into service on Monday next.

The First Michigan regiment, Colonel Wilcox, was reviewed by the President this afternoon. This regiment is accompanied by a fine band of music, is officered by nine graduates of West Point, and made a splendid appearance as it marched down Pennsylvania avenue.

The Fifth Massachusetts regiment is practising the severest kind of drill daily. Lieutenant Colonel Green, who was at the Crimea during the war, and is one of the best drill officers in the country, and Lieutenant Dresser, detailed from West Point, are devoting themselves assiduously to the work of making this one of the best regiments in the service.

The Messrs. Willard, of the hotel, and Simeon Draper and Surveyor Wakeman, of New York, have made a donation of five hundred dollars to Colonel Ellsworth's regiment, as an acknowledgment of their services at the late fire.

It is known that interviews are being held daily between traitors in Virginia and in this city. This afternoon a well known resident of Washington, who suddenly left the city a few days since and as suddenly returned, took a private carriage and proceeded across the long bridge and met the notorious A. D. Banks, of Virginia, held an interview with him and returned. The person thus visiting Banks undoubtedly posted him up in regard to the forces now in this city and the intentions of the government, so far as he knew them. He is in the daily habit of visiting the departments here, and there are traitors enough left in them to watch the movements of the government and post up the spy referred to. He professes to be a loyalist, but is known to be a secessionist. If he is caught once he will have to suffer for all his known treason in the past.

Several of the crew of the Pawnee captured an unloaded schooner laying off Alexandria, it is said, at the instance of some parties in Pennsylvania.

It is evident from appearances that the government intends dealing with Missouri in the same manner it has with Maryland. As an evidence of this the government has concluded to take charge of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, and employ it for government purposes.

Ex Governor A. H. Reeder, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed Brigadier General in the regular army.

The Irish brigade, over 1,000 strong, tendered by Major Mulligan, was to-day accepted, by Secretary Cameron, for service during the war. Its probable destination is Washington.

The departments daily receive bushels of letters from applicants for places, military and civil, most of which ask for replies. It is proper, therefore, to state that it is the inflexible rule that letters relating to such subjects, though read and filed, are not and cannot be answered.

MILITARY AFFAIRS IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, May 17, 1861.

General Butler had an interview to-day with the Secretary of War and General Scott. It is not yet determined what command General Butler will assume. General Cadwallader is ordered to the command of the Department of Annapolis.

General Butler is not promoted to a Major General in the army, but a Major General of volunteers, which expires with the war. It is doubtful whether he accepts. General Butler is a live, progressive man, and will not submit to have the men under his command sacrificed by the old fossil slow-coach red-tape programme attempted to be perpetrated upon the army and the country at the present time.

The report here to-day that General Cadwallader's first official act was to release Ross Winans, creates an intense feeling of indignation. There are reports that Cadwallader is a large property holder in Baltimore, and desires to pacify the rebels of the city.

The President summoned the Cabinet to-day in great haste, and they were in session about one hour. Secretary Seward left the White House at the close of the meeting, and proceeded to the quarters of General Butler, and not finding the latter in, despatched one of the General's aids in pursuit of him. The interview was soon had, and lasted some time.

STOPPAGE OF EXPRESS MATTER.

WASHINGTON, May 17, 1861.

Brigadier General Mansfield to-day issued an order as follows:—

I ordered by telegraph the agent of Adams' Express Company at New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore that in the future no express matter, inclusive of letters, will be permitted to go south of this city into Virginia. Last evening Colonel Stone seized by my order the express matter, and stopped all contraband goods, and allowed the rest to go forward.

Ex-Governor A. H. Reeder, of Pennsylvania, well known in connection with the early history of Kansas, was to-day appointed Brigadier General by the President.

The opening of the line of travel from Baltimore north and northwest has been the signal for a rush of travel for Washington. Yesterday and to-day's trains brought hundreds of passengers.

PROMOTIONS IN THE GENERAL STAFF AND MEDICAL DEPARTMENTS.

WASHINGTON, May 17, 1861.

A general army order has been issued, stating that there will be added to the general staff of the army four quartermasters and eight assistants, to be promoted and selected according to existing laws and regulations.

There will be added to the Medical Department ten surgeons and twenty assistants. The surgeons will be promoted from the senior assistant surgeons, and the assistants appointed from civil life, after having passed the usual examination by the Board from the Medical Department of the army. Due public notice of the appointment and time and place of meeting of the Board will be given.

THE RELEASE OF WINANS.

WASHINGTON, May 17, 1861.

The statement that Ross Winans, of Baltimore, was unconditionally released, is unfounded. There is authority for stating that he was only released by order of the government on his giving a parole of honor that he would do no act, openly or covertly, hostile to the government of the United States.

THE PROPOSED STATE OF NEW VIRGINIA.

The proposed State of New Virginia, as indicated in the above engraving, comprehends a superficial area equal to that of Maryland and Delaware together, and includes thirty three counties. Their aggregate population is 270,000 whites and 6,000 slaves, which indicates that the manifest destiny of the new Commonwealth would be that of a free State. If carried into operation, the new State will not lack the elements of inherent wealth and prosperity. It is a splendid grain growing region; it abounds in extensive forests of gigantic trees of valuable timber; it embraces the rich Kanawha cannel coal fields, coal oil wells and salt works; it is stored with iron and other minerals; its water powers, for driving mills of all kinds, are unlimited; it is crossed by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; it includes the commercial and manufacturing city of Wheeling, and is bounded for two hundred miles on the northwest by the Ohio river. It is, in a word, a fertile region of mountains, covered with great forests, table lands, hills and valleys and sparkling rivers, capable of sustaining a population of several millions, and one of the healthiest regions in the world. As the ball, too, has been put in motion, we predict that it will not stop until New Virginia is a fixed fact, and a new centre of emigration, enterprise and development astonishing to Old Virginia.

NEWS FROM MARYLAND AND VIRGINIA—MORE BATTERIES AT HARPER'S FERRY.

BALTIMORE, May 17, 1861.

No more troops have arrived here to-day. The encampment at Locust Point has been visited by thousands of citizens, all of whom are pleased with the quiet and orderly conduct of the troops.

The people fraternize with the soldiers, and bring them little presents of fruit, beer and cakes. Very few soldiers are seen about the city; they are kept strictly within the lines. A gentleman sent to General Cadwallader a present of some superb pineapples, each one weighing nearly twenty pounds. The whole force—General, officers and men—appear to be the pets of the people. More troops are expected to arrive to-night both from Perryville and Harrisburg.

Ross Winans has been released, but conditionally. He has given his parole of honor that he will not either openly or covertly do any act against the government of the United States, and on the strength of this promise he is at large.

I have just returned from the Relay House. All right there. The Eighth (New York) regiment are to go to Washington to-night. It was known in the camp that several other regiments had been ordered to Washington, and would be there forthwith.

The Lynchburg Virginian of to-day says that the remains of Washington have been conveyed to Lexington, Va., and there interred in a suitable mausoleum.

The train from the West on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad came in as usual this afternoon. There is no truth in the report that bridges had been destroyed.

We have direct news from Harper's Ferry by this arrival. New batteries have been erected on the hills since Wednesday, and mounted with cannon. It was supposed by the rebel chiefs that they would be attacked soon after the close of this week, and that Gen. Butler would command the expedition. Yesterday scouting parties were sent out, and telegraphic signals agreed on, by which the approach of our troops can be made known.

Gentlemen from Virginia now here confirm the reports that an army which invades that state will be harassed by numerous bands of guerillas.

An officer of the Illinois troops, just come from Cairo, says that Gen. Pillow was certainly seen on the Kentucky side of the river opposite Cairo on Saturday.

BALTIMORE, May 17, 1861.

All is quiet in this city this morning.

The Philadelphia camp is visited by thousands. It presents a splendid appearance.

Many of the men and officers are visiting people in the city.

More troops are expected, via Perryville.

INTERESTING FROM ANNAPOLIS.

ANNAPOLIS, May 17, 1861.

One hundred men, Captain Thomas's company (Thirteenth New York regiment), with two pieces of artillery and three days' rations, went down the bay yesterday on the propeller Wm. Woodward, to retake the Smith Point light ship, towed a few miles up the Great Wycomico. The secessionists have two more in their possession.

It was not determined in Washington to day where Major General Butler would be sent.

A train ran off the track last night between Washington and Annapolis Junction, injuring one man and destroying seven cars.

Colonel Pratt has made excursions into the country of several miles from the junction.

William H. Anthon has left for Washington to assume the duties of Judge Advocate General for the State of New York.

Parties direct from Harper's Ferry say there are only about 6,000 troops there. There were many Unionists among them, who were induced to enlist by the false report of another John Brown raid on Harper's Ferry.

One object of scattering so many troops in so many counties of Virginia is, to make sure of a secession majority by their votes.

REPORTED PRIZES—ORDERS TO BUILD A NEW SLOOP-OF-WAR.

PHILADELPHIA, May 17, 1861.

The steamer City of Richmond has arrived from Washington via Fortress Monroe. She left at Washington the steamer Boston, to sail yesterday for Annapolis. She reports last evening, thirty miles south of Cape Henlopen, saw steamer Yankee with three prize steamers in tow bound North.

Orders for building one of the seven sloops-of-war were received at the Philadelphia Navy Yard. The ship is to be pushed rapidly forward.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOSTON, May 17, 1861.

The United States brig Bainbridge is now under sailing orders, and was hauled into the stream to-day.

Repairs on the steam frigate Mississippi are completed, and she is expected to sail Tuesday. Commodore Mervine, flag officer of the Gulf squadron, will sail in her.

A proposition is before the Legislature for aid in erecting a monument over the remains of Whitney and Ladd, the two soldiers killed at Baltimore.

The Governor, accompanied by both branches of the Legislature, visited the forts to-day.

MOVEMENT OF CONNECTICUT TROOPS.

HARTFORD, May 17, 1861.

The three regiments of Connecticut Volunteers leave on Monday for Washington, fully armed and equipped.

IMPORTANT FROM CAIRO.

ANOTHER SPY ARRESTED—ORDERS TO ENFORCE THE BLOCKADE OF THE UPPER MISSISSIPPI RECEIVED, ETC.

The special despatch from Cairo, May 16, to the Chicago Post, says:—

Another spy was arrested last night, supposed to be one of General Pratt's. An informal trial was had, and he is held over. He says his name is [illegible].

A United States army officer arrived here to-day from Washington, bringing orders to enforce the blockade. Orders have been issued to day to stop all commerce to States in rebellion. There are [illegible] more here from boats above and below that they are bound to pass, blockade or no blockade.

There have been many arrivals to-day of loyalists who have escaped from the South. They report increased excitement at Memphis, on account of the St. Louis affair. The rebels at Memphis declare the river shall not be blockaded here.

A Northern man was taken at Randolph, Tennessee, half of his face and head shaved, and chained to work on the fortifications or be shot.

It is reported here that a Mr. Horton (who used to drive a span of black horses about the streets of Chicago) was hung by the rebels in Memphis yesterday. He had recently come up from Arkansas, where he had been speculating in horses.

The fortifications here are to be rapidly pushed forward.

IMPORTANT STRATEGIC POINT NEAR CAIRO.

For several days past we have published letters from our correspondents and other sources, intimating that the rebel forces now collecting on the Tennessee and Arkansas banks of the Mississippi are intended, ultimately, for a descent upon the fortified town of Cairo, Illinois. The most important strategical point from which a secession force could act against Cairo is that of Bird Point, Kentucky, within cannon shot range of the former place.

This point, next to Cairo itself, is the most important one in the United States. It belongs, in a military sense, to Cairo; for, while it alone could not command the commerce of the great Western valleys, it is capable of being made a strong auxiliary or an annoying neighbor. It stands out boldly into the confluence of the Mississippi and Ohio rivers, a little west of south of Cairo, and distant a little less than a mile. This is highly important ground for Missouri, and if for Missouri, certainly for the United States. There is only one house on the point that is visible from the Illinois side. That house is Mr. Bird's. The whole point is his property; but it is known that he is rich, that he owns a great number of negroes (several of whom have recently made their escape), and that he is a political secessionist. From his house (which is not large, and built of brick) it is believed that a reconnoitering party could, with a glass, overlook much that is going on in Cairo. The shore of the point is more abrupt than at any other place in the vicinity, and is higher at all points by three inches, and at some points by three feet, than the levee that defends Cairo. These statements alone show the importance of Bird's Point. But other statements should be made. On or near the extreme northern end of the point is a railway depot, buried in the forest. The Fulton and Columbus Railroad begins at the point, and extends into the country sixteen miles, to Columbus. No part of the line can be seen from Cairo. All the country through which it passes and into which it leads has a secessionist population. It does not appear that troops are gathering there; but it is not difficult to see that troops might be gathered there, and sent to the point and the Illinoisans remain in total ignorance, until, perhaps, too late, or until it would be necessary to dislodge them with a superior force. The worst feature about Bird's Point is that anything may be done there that the enemy like—batteries may even be planted there—and the army at Cairo know nothing of the movements; while, on the other hand, the people on the point and the passengers on every steamboat may and do know all that transpires at Cairo.

INTERESTING FROM TEXAS.

NEW ORLEANS, May 17, 1861.

Texas advices say that Colonel Van Dorn had succeeded in causing the surrender of the remaining federal troops in Texas.

Texans in large numbers were doubtless on the upper [illegible]

REPORTS FROM OHIO.

CINCINNATI, May 17, 1861.

[illegible]

THE PENNSYLVANIA TROOPS.

PHILADELPHIA, May 17, 1861.

[illegible]

NEW JERSEY VOLUNTEERS.

TRENTON, N. J., May 16, 1861.

[illegible]

VOLUNTEERS FROM FORT JERVIS.

PORT JERVIS, Orange County, N. Y., May 16, 1861.

[illegible]

CROPS AT THE SOUTH.

[illegible]

INTERESTING FROM FLORIDA.

Blockade of Key West—Seizure of the Yacht Wanderer—Movements of the Gulf Fleet.

OUR KEY WEST CORRESPONDENCE.

[illegible]

THE BLOCKADE OF CHARLESTON—BRITISH SHIPS REFUSED ENTRANCE.

WASHINGTON, May 17, 1861.

[illegible]

THE SEABOARD DEFENCES OF CHARLESTON.

[illegible]

CAPTURE OF A SUBMARINE BOAT.

PHILADELPHIA, May 17, 1861.

[illegible]

GENERAL WAR NEWS.

[illegible]

THE KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

FRANKFORT, Ky., May 17, 1861.

[illegible]

MOVEMENTS OF NEW YORK TROOPS.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY, May 17—6 P. M.

There is nothing new in the money market, and rates remain unchanged. On call money is abundant at 5 a 6 per cent. Transactions in the discount market are limited by prevailing distrust.

Foreign exchange is very dull. Bankers are buying at 105 a ⅛, and selling at 105½. But very little is doing either way.

Stocks were all lower this morning, though the bears did not crowd the market with their options. The fact seems to be that there is no outside demand whatever for stocks; whenever the necessities of the shorts do not oblige them to buy, prices fall. At the morning board to-day, Pacific Mail fell 1½, New York Central ⅝, Erie ⅝, Michigan Central ⅝, Illinois Central ¼, Galena ⅜, Toledo ¾. State stocks were steady, with the exception of North Carolinas, which advanced 1 per cent. After the board the market was at first dull, but afterward rallied, and improved beyond the morning's prices. At the second board little or nothing was done, and prices were generally a fraction lower. The following were the last quotations of the day:—United States 6's, 1874, 76½ a ⅝; Tennessee 6's, 43¾ a 44; Virginia 6's, 45¾ a ½; Missouri 6's, 38¼ a ⅝; Canton, 8¾ a 9¼; Cumberland Coal preferred, 5⅝ a 6; Delaware and Hudson Canal, 82 a 83; Pennsylvania Coal, 76 a 77; Pacific Mail, 60⅛ a ¾; New York Central, 71½ a ⅝; Erie, 21⅛ a ½; Hudson River, 35¼ a ¾; Harlem, 11¼ a ½; Harlem preferred, 27¾ a 28; Reading, 31 a ½; Michigan Central, 44¾ a 45; Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana, 12¾ a ⅞; do. guaranteed, 28 a ½; Panama, 100 a 102; Illinois Central, 65¾ a 66; Galena and Chicago, 69¼ a ⅝; Cleveland and Toledo, 23½ a ⅝; Chicago and Rock Island, 36½ a ¾; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, 68 a 69; La Crosse and Milwaukee land grant bonds, 5 a 9; Illinois Central bonds, 91½ a 92.

The people of the United States have undertaken for the first time in their national history to suppress a vast political movement by force of arms. We must confront at once the absolute certainty that the conflict now begun will entail upon us, and for a wholly uncertain length of time, a serious reduction in the national income, coupled with a serious increase in the national expenditure. We can all of us recognise the accuracy of the latter of these propositions; but it is equally, nay it is more important, that we should anticipate the force of the former as well. War in all cases destroys so much wealth that the accumulations of years of peace and the reserved resources of established populations must be drawn upon to meet its demands. The experience of modern history demonstrates that no nation is rich enough to carry the burden of a great modern war without extending its drafts from the income to the capital of the State, and thereby contracting the normal activity of the population. It is only when the reserved fund of society is replenished again after several years of peace, and the current necessities of production and consumption can be met with fresh materials, that the war derangement ceases, monetary circulation recovers its ordinary course, and liberated capital can once more meet the demands of the nation. We see to-day, on the continent of Europe, the most remarkable illustration of the financial effects of a serious conflict. When the Italian war broke out, in 1859, Austria, Germany and Russia were still suffering from the exhaustion produced by the war of the Crimea. The Italian difficulties aggravated this exhaustion, and we find Russia, with her vast resources and her efficient government, to-day reduced to the necessity of raising the rate of interest to from 10 a 12 per cent, while the current value of her standard coin, the rouble, has fallen nearly one-tenth. Our own country occupies a peculiar attitude in relation to this financial phase of war. Enterprise, rather than investment, is the characteristic of the American capitalist; the increase, rather than the employment, of his capital is his leading object. In time of peace we have seen the enormous effect upon the general prosperity of this trait. We are now to witness a correspondingly enormous effect produced by its sudden paralysis. Within a very short time the profitable employment of capital in this country must be sensibly curtailed by the sudden and formidable contraction of the markets of national industry. This contraction will be brought about by several concurrent causes, any one of which might suffice to derange the whole financial machinery of the continent. In the first place, we have the complete interruption of commercial relations between the vast belt of country south and that north of the Ohio river. The first pressure of this interruption has already been severely felt in the financial circles of this city, seriously aggravating the difficulty under which our banks have for three years been resolutely laboring—of discharging the deferred and extended obligations of commerce consequent upon the crash of 1857. The policy of war and blockade, diametrically reversing the relations which existed under the peaceful conditions of the Union, must either be impotent altogether, or it must prostrate one whole tier of our financial system. In the second place, the diminution of our foreign commerce, inseparable from a condition of war, must react formidably upon our domestic exchanges and our domestic industry. Setting aside as chimerical for the moment all fears of damage to our commerce from Southern privateers, it is morally certain that the market of foreign goods, and therewith the activity of domestic distribution, are to be limited by the direct interference of war with consumption in all the region south of Washington and St. Louis, and by its indirect interference with consumption throughout the rest of the country. There is no warehouse in the East, no railway in the West, the proprietors of which must not, from this, have prepared themselves for a sensible diminution in the vitality of their capital invested.

The leading bank managers met to-day, at three o'clock, to discuss the subject of the new public loans. They will meet again before deciding finally on the course to be pursued. The disposition is to see that each public loan is taken as it is offered, at or near the market price. The bids for the new nine million loan will be closed here on Monday next; those for the fourteen million loan on the 29th. The latter will probably be awarded in the shape of Treasury notes.

The business of the Sub-Treasury was as follows to-day:—

Receipts	$145,035 61
—For customs	40,000 00
Payments	201,864 41
Balance	7,962,801 72

Stock Exchange.

FRIDAY, May 17, 1861.

$9000	U S 6's, '81, reg.	89	100	shs N Y Cen RR.	72½
3000	U S 6's, '81 cou.	87½	100	do........s3	71
15000	Treas 12 p c n..	101½	600	do.......b30	71½
1000	do..........	101½	200	do.......s30	71½
4000	Tenn 6's, '90..	43½	50	do.......s10	71½
3000	do..........	43½	50	do.......s15	71½
1000	do..........	41	50	Erie RR.........	21½
10000	Virginia 6's...	46¾	200	do..........	21½
7000	do..........	46½	50	Harlem RR pref..	28
6000	N Carolina 6's.	67	200	do..........	27¾
2000	do.......s5	81½	250	Harlem RR.......	11⅝
1000	Georgia 6's....	60½	21	Washington RR...	60
25000	Missouri 6's....	38	40	Mich Cen RR....	45
6000	do.......s10	38½	60	do..........	44½
2100	do..........	38½	13	Mich So&N Ind RR	13
6400	do.......s5	38½	50	do..........	13½
1000	do..........	38½	50	Ill Cen RR scp..c	66
1000	Brooklyn c w l.	100	100	do..........	65¾
1000	Harlem 2d m b	93	150	do.......s3	65¾
1000	MOSpc 1 m er cb	93½	50	do.......s30	64¾
3000	Mich So s f bds	71	50	do.......s10	65
10000	C,B&Q RR 8 p c b	94	100	do.......s10	64½
13	shs Am Ex Bank	80	100	do.........c	65½
10	Manhattan Gas c.	140	20	Clev, Col & Cin RR	92
25	Canton Company.	9	450	Gal & Chi RR....	69
60	Pac M SS Co. c.	61	50	do..........	69½
100	do........c	61	100	do.......s5	69½
100	do.......s30	60½	[illegible]	do..........	[illegible]

SECOND BOARD.

$1000	U S 6's '81, reg	89	10	shs Pac M SS Co s15	60½
1000	Treas 12 p c n	101½	300	N Y Cen RR....	71½
1000	Missouri 6's...	38½	60	Erie RR pref...	40½
1000	Tennessee 6's '90	43¾	200	Harlem RR......	11½
1000	Virginia 6's....	45½	50	Erie RR.........	21½
7000	do.........	45½	50	do.........	21½
10000	N Carolina 6's.	68	200	Ill Cen RR scrip.	65½
1000	do.......s5	67½	100	Gal & Chi RR...	69½
5000	do.........	68½	50	Chi & R I RR s30	36½
3000	Louisiana 6's..	80	10	Del, L & W RR...	75
4000	Har 2d mtg bs.	93	13	New Jersey RR..	113
5	shs Metrop'n Bk.	87			

CITY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

FRIDAY, May 17—6 P. M.

ASHES.—The market was steady, with small sales, at $5 10 for pots, and of pearls at $5 62½ a $5 75.

BREADSTUFFS.—Flour—The demand was less active, especially for State and Western brands, while prices were without change of importance. The sales embraced 12,000 bbls., closing within the following range of prices:—

Superfine State	$5 00 a 5 12½
Extra State, good to choice	5 15 a 5 40
Superfine Western	5 00 a 5 12½
Common to choice Western extra	5 20 a 7 00
Mixed to straight Southern	5 50 a 6 25
Straight to good extra do.	6 50 a 9 00
Choice extra family and bakers' brands	8 75 a 9 50
Rye flour	3 00 a 4 00
Corn meal, Jersey and Brandywine	2 80 a 3 20

—Canadian flour was heavy but not quotably lower. The sales embraced about 700 bbls. at $5 20 a $7 20, the latter figure for good extra. Southern flour was firm, while receipts were light. The sales embraced about 2,000 bbls., closing within the above quotations. Rye flour was quiet but steady at our figures, with sales of 150 bbls. Corn meal was firm and less plenty, with light sales of Jersey and Brandywine within the range of our quotations. Wheat—The market for prime lots was better, while the lower and medium grades were without change of moment. The sales footed up about 150,000 bushels, in part for export, at $1 39 a $1 42 for white California; $1 30 a $1 31 for red Western, part in store; $1 17½ a $1 20 for Canadian club; $1 30 for soft white Canada; $1 60 a $1 70 for white Kentucky; $1 35½ for prime amber Wisconsin; $1 15 a $1 24 for inferior to prime Milwaukee club; $1 10 a $1 28 for inferior to prime red State, the latter figure for winter; $1 17 for Northwestern club in store; $1 03 a $1 05 for inferior Chicago spring, and $1 14 a $1 19 for ordinary to prime do. Corn was firm and in steady demand, with sales of 60,000 bushels, at 42c. a 47c. for heated, 55c. a 56c. for new mixed Western, 56c. a 56½c. for old do., 60c. for Western yellow and 61c. a 62c. for round yellow. Barley was steady with sales of 2,000 bushels of State at 75c. Rye quiet at 66c. a 67½c. Oats were firmer, with sales of Western and Canadian at 31c. a 32c., and State at 32c. a 33c.

COTTON.—The cotton market was inactive. The stock in this market is reduced to between 30,000 and 40,000 bales. The sales footed up 700 a 800 bales, closing at 14c. for middling uplands, though for even lots 14½c. was asked. Rumors were current of much larger amounts having changed hands on speculation, which we could not trace.

FREIGHTS.—To Liverpool about 20,000 a 30,000 bushels of wheat, with some 3,000 bushels corn, were engaged for Liverpool, in ship's bags, at 8½d., and 23,000 bushels in ship's bags at 10d. by American sailing vessels; and 12,000 bushels in ship's bags were engaged by the Great Eastern, at 10d. Some flour was taken at p. t., some lard, by sailing vessels, at 25s., and some cotton at 7-32d. a ¼d. To London grain was reported in a British ship at 10d., and 500 bbls. flour at 2s. 7½d. by an American vessel. Rates to Glasgow and to Havre were unchanged. By steamer to Hamburg 400 bbls. sugar were taken at 22s. 6d., 25,000 gallons honey at 4s., 100 hhds. tobacco at 25s. To Antwerp 500 boxes of sugar at 35s., 1,200 bags of coffee at 32s. 6d., and 8,000 bushels of grain at 10d., in ship's bags.

NAVAL STORES.—Sales of 7,600 bbls. common rosin were made from yard at $1 a $1 12½. Spirits turpentine was quiet at 73½c. Crude and tar firmly held, with limited sales.

PROVISIONS.—Pork—The market was heavy and inactive; the sales embraced about 350 bbls. at $17 25 a $17 62½ for city and Western mess, with some uninspected reported at $16, and $13 for prime. Beef was steady, and prices were unchanged, with sales of 150 bbls. at $9 a $11 25 for repacked mess, and at $11 50 a $12 50 for extra. Beef hams were firm, but nominal, at 14c. a 16c. Cut meats continued dull, with small sales, including shoulders at 6c. a 6½c., and hams at 7c. a 7½c. Lard was firmly held, with sales of 275 bbls. at 9½c. a 9¾c., and choice at 9¾c. Butter and cheese were in steady demand, with fair sales at unchanged prices.

Sales of Real Estate.

By James H. Miller.

House and lot north side 24th st., 250 ft. east 1st av.	$3,000
Lot north side 12th st., 400 ft. west 9th av.	2,850

SHIPPING NEWS.

ALMANAC FOR NEW YORK—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	4 41	MOON SETS	morn 12 57
SUN SETS	7 12	HIGH WATER	morn 2 23

Port of New York, May 17, 1861.

CLEARED.

Steamship City of Baltimore (Br), Petrie, Queenstown and Liverpool—John G Dale.
Steamship Hammonia (Ham), Schwensen, Southampton and Hamburg—Kunhardt & Co.
Steamship Bienville, Rathbone, Havana—Livingston, Crocheron & Co.
Ship John Bertram (Ham), Knudsen, London—L E Amsinck & Co.
Ship Juliet Trundy, Gould, Bristol—R W Trundy.
Ship Antarctic, Stouffer, Antwerp—Zerega & Co.
Bark Ottilie (Brem), Dannemann, Bremen—Henschen & Unkart.
Bark Venus, Atkinson, Curacoa—J Foulkes' Sons.
Bark Evening Star, Hilliard, Ponce—E Underwood.
Brig Flying Eagle, Lead, Cadiz—C & E J Peters.
Brig Loch Lomond, Black, Plymouth—E P Buck & Co.
Brig Milwaukee, Brown, Boston—Miller & Houghton.
Schr Waitaire (Br), Pool, Rio Grande—I B Gager.
Schr Julia (Br), Cox, Pogo, NF—D R Dewolf.
Schr A Hastings (Br), Chapman, St Johns—P I Nevius & Son.
Schr Empire, Adams, Philadelphia—Master.
Schr B Benedict, Goldsmith, Philadelphia—H S Hackett.
Schr E H Hudson, Lewis, Philadelphia—H S Hackett.
Schr H W Benedict, Ellis, Philadelphia—H S Hackett.
Schr New Haven, Flood, Philadelphia—H S Hackett.
Schr S L Simmons, Gandy, Philadelphia—C H Pierson.
Schr Boston, Brower, Philadelphia—[illegible]

[illegible]

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the New York Post Office Saturday, May 18, 1861.

Officially Published in the Newspaper Having the Largest Circulation.

LADIES' LIST.

A

Ackerson Georgie
Ahearn Mrs B
Armstrong Ida
Amos Mrs H B
Armstrong Elizabeth
Andrus Victoria
Arnold Mrs Julia
Anderson [illegible]
Anthony Mary E
Anthony Susan B
Averill Sarah
Aulick Mrs James

B

Blackwell Elizabeth
Booker Mrs A
Brown Mrs Chas H
Brown Mary
Brown Susan B
Brown Mary Ann
Bradford Martha
Bennett Mrs Margaret
Bradford Mrs Mary
Benjamin Mrs Ada
Brennan Mary
Benedict Mrs Sarah
Berry Catherine
Boyd Mrs Julia
Boyd Margaret
Boyle Miss E
Bridges Mrs Anna
Burns Mrs Nancy H
Bishop Mrs Chas
Bodle Mrs Margaret
Bolton Mary
Bologna Mrs Carlo

[illegible]

SALES OF REAL ESTATE.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE NEAR THE CITY FOR sale at a sacrifice—a large Gothic house, cost $[illegible] [illegible] for $[illegible]; also a [illegible] and two Lots for $1,500. G. W. DITCH[illegible], corner of Chatham and Chamber streets, brown stone building.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT NORTHAMPTON, MASSACHUSETTS. The grounds comprising about six acres and fronting on three streets, are tastefully laid out in lawn and garden, ornamented with an abundance of shade trees, and supplied with the choicest fruits of the climate. The house is a large two story rural Gothic [illegible], built within the last five years in the most [illegible] manner, with all the modern improvements, such as [illegible], hot and cold water, gas, &c. and being on elevated ground commands one of the finest landscapes in the country, embracing a view of the Connecticut river and valley, [illegible] College, Mount Holyoke, Mount Tom, &c. The place is easy of access, being within five minutes' walk of the railroad station (three trains daily to and from New York and Boston), is complete in all its arrangements for comfort and convenience, and on every account is considered one of the most desirable residences in the State of Massachusetts.

For further particulars apply to
FAIRBANKS & CO., [illegible] Broadway, New York,
Or to
WILLIAM HILL, Proprietor of the Mansion House, Northampton, Mass.

FARM WANTED—WANTED [illegible] A HUNDRED miles of New York, in proximity to railroad, a Farm of seventy five acres, more or less, with good [illegible] dwelling, of modern style; good [illegible] under good state of cultivation, [illegible]. The stock, utensils, furniture, &c., if adapted to the wants of the purchaser, would be taken at a valuation. Address, with full particulars and lowest price, [illegible] Farm, Herald office.

FARM OF EXCELLENT QUALITY AND IMPROVEMENTS near railroad facilities, in exchange on liberal terms for city or Brooklyn property, good merchandise or a desirable paying business. [illegible] HWICK & WOOD, 27 Nassau street.

FARM OF [illegible] ACRES FOR SALE—[illegible] MILES FROM New York; also one of [illegible] acres, [illegible] acres, all free from incumbrance and perfect title; will exchange for livery stables, [illegible], jewelry, clothing, Yankee notions, or Irish whiskey. Apply at 17[illegible] Chatham street, of J. P. [illegible], second floor, up stairs.

FARM WANTED—A GOOD FARM, WORTH FROM $[illegible] to $[illegible], about 20 acres tillable and grazing lands, with the necessary buildings, on easy terms, or in exchange for New York City lots. Address W. [illegible], Box 3[illegible], New York.

FOR SALE—A TWO STORY HOUSE, WITH WING, basement, cellar, barn, [illegible], and half an acre of land, with a plenty of fruit, three miles from the [illegible] slip [illegible] Grand street ferry, Williamsburg, [illegible] Apply at [illegible], near Grand street ferry, Williamsburg, from 10 to 12 o'clock.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL BUILDING SITES, [illegible] about [illegible] acres, on [illegible], forty five minutes from Twenty sixth street and Fourth avenue, also, a fine Mansion and Land attached. Apply to W. E. MUNN, No. 24 West Twenty fifth street.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT, ON THE east bank of the Hudson river, forty miles from the city [illegible]

[illegible]

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

[illegible]

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

[illegible]

PERSONAL.

[illegible]

LOST AND FOUND.

[illegible]

RESTAURANTS.

[illegible]

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

TERMS cash in advance. Money sent by mail will be at the risk of the sender. None but bank bills current in New York taken.

THE DAILY HERALD, two cents per copy, $7 per annum. THE WEEKLY HERALD, every Saturday, at six cents per copy, or $3 per annum; the European Edition every Wednesday, at six cents per copy, $4 per annum to any part of Great Britain, or $6 12 to any part of the Continent, both to include postage; the California Edition on the 1st, 11th and 21st of each month, at six cents per copy, or $2 75 per annum.

Volume XXVI.............No. 137

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway, opposite Bond street.—Ireland Prince—Robert Macaire.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—The Spy—Magic Trumpet—Nick of the Woods.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.—Day and Evening—Pictures [illegible] of Britain—[illegible] Ring—Bears, Sea Lion and Other Curiosities.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway.—Burlesques, Songs, Dances, &c.—[illegible].

NIBLO'S SALOON, Broadway.—Lloyd's Minstrels in Burlesques, Songs, Dances, &c.—[illegible].

IRVING HALL, [illegible] street.—Geo. Christy's Minstrels in Ethiopian Songs, Dances, Burlesques, &c.—[illegible].

MELODEON CONCERT HALL, No. 539 Broadway.—Songs, Dances, Burlesques, &c.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL, 663 Broadway.—Songs, Dances, Burlesques, &c.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, 659 Broadway.—Mme. Anna Bishop's Chamber Concerts.

GAIETIES CONCERT ROOM, 616 Broadway.—Drawing Room Entertainments, Ballets, Pantomimes, Farces, &c.

New York, Saturday, May 18, 1861.

THE SITUATION OF AFFAIRS.

No important movement of troops took place at Washington yesterday.

It is said that the whole diplomatic corps are anxiously watching the course of events, and keeping their respective governments carefully advised of the chances of the two sections of the country in the present conflict. It is rumored that the French government has a diplomatic agent now travelling through the South on a tour of observation.

General Scott is busy arresting spies in the federal capital, many of whom register their names at the hotels as coming from the North. It is the probable that these gentlemen will be summarily dealt with.

General Mansfield has issued an order prohibiting Adams Express Company from carrying any express matter, including letters, farther South than Washington.

The government, in pursuance of its programme, has appointed Collectors of Customs at the different Southern ports, selecting men who can be relied upon for that office. The duties will be collected on the decks of ships of war at all hazard.

The blockade of Southern ports by the United States squadron appears to be carried out with vigor and promptitude. At Charleston the entrance of three British vessels have been prevented by the frigate Niagara; and another, after being boarded, was allowed to pass up. One ship, however, carrying the British flag, succeeded in running the blockade, although she was pursued. She eventually got into shoal water and was towed up to the city. An important seizure of an outward bound American ship was made by the gunboat Quaker City at the mouth of the Chesapeake, on Tuesday, with a cargo of tobacco for Europe. She was loaded at Richmond, and is valued at $150,000. The vessel proved to be the Argo, belonging to Bath, Maine, and though carrying the United States flag she was seized, no doubt on the double charge of running the blockade, and of treason, in assisting the rebel States, she being a Northern ship. Commodore Stringham put a prize crew on board, and sent her on her way to New York, where she will probably be confiscated. This is the first prize taken by the United States blockading squadron.

The ports of Florida have been put under blockade since the 6th inst., and the yacht Wanderer, of slave trade notoriety, has been seized off Key West by the Crusader. The steamer City of Richmond, which arrived at Philadelphia last night from Washington, reports having passed the United States steamer Yankee, thirty miles south of Cape Henlopen, with three prize steamers in charge.

We learn the important intelligence from Havana that the steaming Wm. H. Webb, which was seized some time since by the rebel authorities while attempting to supply Fort Pickens, and has since been used no doubt for privateering purposes, was refused a clearance by the United States Consul General of Cuba. She was, however, immediately purchased by some British residents there, and sailed under the English flag. It is not likely, however, that she will be permitted for any length of time to escape the vigilance of the government squadron, and will probably have to give an account of herself and her mission in the Gulf.

It is stated that the rebel troops at Harper's Ferry have been actively engaged in throwing up new batteries on the hills for the past few days. They are in expectation of an immediate attack in that quarter.

The Union men in Missouri are acting with great determination. In addition to the capture of the secession forces at Camp Jackson, a detachment of volunteers, under Captain Cole, surrounded the town of Potosi, where a band of secessionists were in possession. They were all taken, and the ringleaders sent to St. Louis as prisoners of war. A company of rebel cavalry were also dispersed at De Soto by the same body of Union volunteers, and thirty horses captured. If this vigorous course is continued Missouri is very likely to be saved. It is said that the government have determined to treat Missouri as they have done Maryland, and to this end are about to take charge of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad for the use of the government.

It is now pretty generally believed that there is some truth in the report of the desecration of Washington's tomb. The Lynchburg *Virginian* states that the remains have been transferred to Lexington, Va., and deposited in a suitable [illegible] there. It is known that a strong guard of secessionists had been quartered for some days at Mount Vernon, and it is not unlikely that their object was the removal of the body of Washington.

The News.

The British mail steamer Karnak arrived at this port yesterday evening, with news from Havana dated on the 11th of May. Our advices are of a very important nature. The Southern privateer steamer William H. Webb entered the port of Havana with the United States flag flying, and sought a clearance from our Consul General. This was denied, when the vessel was immediately transferred to British subjects, hoisted the Union Jack of England, and sailed for New Orleans. Our Havana correspondent is of opinion that, under this cover, she will attempt to run the blockade, and keep communication open between the Confederate States and Cuba. The yacht Wanderer has been seized by a United States war vessel—either the St. Louis or Crusader—off Key West. The sugar market of Havana was dull. Nothing doing in American freights. Exchange on New York was at from two to six per cent discount; on New Orleans, from par to two and a half.

Our correspondents in Paris, writing on the 3d of May, furnish accounts of the absorbing interests created in political circles in that city by the news of the American war. Austria, Sardinia, Rome and the new kingdom of Italy were, so to speak, forgotten, and public attention was entirely directed to a canvass of the causes which have produced, and the eventualities which may ensue from, the civil contest in the New World. It is even asserted that Napoleon hopes to reap most important advantages from the struggle: first, by making it an excuse for a sudden abatement of the war fever in Europe; and secondly, by seizing the opportunity to further some alleged monarchical designs of France, England and Spain in South America, Mexico and St. Domingo. The Paris *Constitutionnel* anticipates that the Spanish government will soon assure the world, officially, that slavery shall never be revived in St. Domingo. It is stated that the linen trade of the North of Ireland is ruinously prostrated, owing to the absence of orders from America, and that great distress exists amongst the weavers in and around Belfast in consequence.

We have very late and interesting news from Japan. It is dated at Kanagawa on the 4th of April. Our correspondent announces the return of the foreign ministers to Jeddo, an event which had produced a fresh depression of trade and much social dulness in Kanagawa. He also details the circumstances under which Mr. Harris, the American Ambassador, refused to sign the record of a diplomatic conference conducted by the representatives of France and England in a manner calculated to injure the interests of our country at Court—a step which Mr. Harris seems to have been perfectly justified in adopting. It is stated, indeed, in a Hong Kong journal, that Mr. Harris is the only individual among the diplomatic corps who understands the true position of foreigners in Japan. Assassinations of strangers in the streets were still common, and the Japanese officials evinced no disposition to carry out the provisions of their treaties with respect to the relief of foreign vessels in distress. Hon. Mr. Harris had had an audience of the Tycoon in his new palace, the first interview accorded by that potentate in the royal domicil. The Tycoon was married on the 4th of March to the only daughter of the Mikado, or Spiritual Emperor, who is represented to be a "beautiful and accomplished" lady of eighteen summers. Hon. Mr. Harris was having a monument erected to the memory of the late Mr. Heusken, interpreter to the American legation. Our commercial report is not at all encouraging for the interests of foreign traders.

News from Brazil is devoid of interest. Exchange had advanced slightly, and on London was quoted at 26¾. In the latter part of March the news from the United States (to February 25) that a duty of a cent and a half per pound was likely to be imposed on coffee, with a probability of its being approved by Congress, produced great activity in the market; in fact, so extraordinary was the effect that on the 26th, the day after the frigate's arrival, no less than 61,000 bags were sold, destined for the most part for shipment to Northern ports. The excitement continued for several days, and at last dates there were scarcely 20,000 bags to be found. In connection, we might remark that the clause imposing the duty spoken of was stricken out by Congress.

We are in possession of files of Buenos Ayres and Rio Janeiro papers, with dates from the former to March 30, and the latter to April 8. The news from Buenos Ayres is not very important. The province of San Juan was again in commotion. No sooner had Colonel Saa turned his back than a certain Colonel Ruiz, of the regular service, collecting an army of four men, marched to the house of the new Governor, deposed him then and there, and unanimously elected himself instead, thus ending in a moment, and with scarcely an effort, Saa's bloody work. The latter, in the meantime, has returned to his post as Governor of San Luis. The National Congress was to assemble on April 1.

By the Karnak we have Nassau papers of the 11th inst. They contain no news. The American ship John Hancock, from Havre, had put into Nassau for orders.

At the meeting of the Union Defence Committee yesterday, the delegates who had proceeded to Washington for the purpose of urging the immediate acceptance by the President of the regiments of volunteers now in this city presented their report, stating that the President and his Cabinet, after consultation with Lieutenant General Scott, promptly and unhesitatingly directed an order to be issued immediately for the acceptance of fourteen additional regiments to serve during the war, which regiments should be selected by the Union Defence Committee. The President and his Cabinet were found to respond to the universal sentiment of this community, to have the existing war prosecuted in the most vigorous manner both by land and sea.

The Washington *Star* does not credit the story about the remains of Washington being stolen from the tomb at Mount Vernon.

The Union men of the Tenth district of Kentucky have nominated W. H. Wadsworth as a candidate for Congress.

A sister of Governor Magoffin, of Kentucky, has sent a petition to the Legislature of that State, signed by eight hundred ladies, imploring them to cling to the Union.

Ross Winans, of Baltimore, whose arrest at the Relay House was noticed by telegraph, was charged with selling the steam gun to the Virginia authorities. The defence of Mr. Winans is, that he has never sympathized with those who have been instrumental in bringing on a war with the United States, but has always counselled submission to the laws. In regard to the steam gun, he says he sold it to Dickinson before Virginia seceded, and that Dickinson sold it to the rebels. Mr. Winans has been honorably discharged.

Leroy P. Walker, Secretary of War, and Judah P. Benjamin, Attorney General, in Jeff. Davis Cabinet are to change places.

United States Senator James A. Bayard, of Delaware, has written an address to the people of his State, in which he announces his intention to resign.

Hon. Howell Cobb has written a letter to the Athens *Banner*, in which he announces his intention to retire from public life at the expiration of his present term of office. He is now President of the Southern Congress.

The Frankfort (Ky.) *Yeoman* has authority from John C. Breckinridge to contradict the statement which has been made to the effect that that gentleman had stated that he was in favor of the Confederate troops marching into Kentucky to shape and control her action.

Hon. John J. Crittenden has declined being a candidate for Congress in the Eighth district of Kentucky.

The Wheeling (Va.) *Union*, heretofore a secession organ, has changed hands, and will henceforth advocate the cause of the government.

A new paper, called the *Camp Register*, has been started in Camp Defiance, at Cairo, Ill.

The bridges on the New Jersey railroads are guarded day and night.

The schooner Sarah McDonald was rather suddenly brought to on the 15th inst. by a gun from Fort Phoenix, in New Bedford harbor. She attempted to enter without showing her colors. Another evidence of the persuasive eloquence of a thirty-two pounder.

General Cadwallader, of Philadelphia, who is about to take command of the Baltimore and Annapolis department, in place of General Butler, promoted, is possessed of large property in Maryland, and is well known and much esteemed by the citizens of Baltimore.

Letters from Cairo state that the report that the camp at that place is to be attacked by steamboats is preposterous. However much the Southerners may be led into committing blunders, they will never be guilty of such an absurdity as approaching Cairo while in its present state, by either stern wheel or side wheel steamboats.

In the General Sessions yesterday, Wm. Pierrepont, an Englishman, was tried and convicted of an assault with intent to kill Mrs. Johanna Jones, at No. 6 Trinity place, on the 24th of September last. The evidence showed that the accused had been acquainted with the husband of the complainant, and after his decease he wished to pay his addresses to Mrs. Jones; but finding that she was engaged to another gentleman, he gave vent to his jealousy by stabbing her in the arm and subsequently shooting her with a pistol; the ball entered the temple, destroyed one of her eyes, and lodged in her brain, where it still remains. Judge McCunn sent him to the State prison for ten years. Lorenzo Stewart, tried for the homicide of Daniel Horrigan, and convicted of a simple assault, was sent to the city prison for thirty days.

The cotton market yesterday was comparatively quiet, but firm. The stock in this port has become reduced, and is estimated at between 38,000 and 40,000 bales. The sales embraced about 600 bales, closing at 14c. for middling uplands, while 14½c. was demanded for even lots. Flour was less active, while prices were without change of moment. Some common Western brands were heavy, while fair to choice brands were unchanged. Wheat was active, and in good demand for export and for milling purposes. Corn was more buoyant, and in good demand, while sales were to a fair extent. Pork was heavy and sales light at $17 21 a $17 62½ for city and Western mess, and unchanged prime at $13. Sugars were steady, with sales of about 800 hhds., chiefly Cubas, at prices given in another column. Coffee was quiet, but steady. Freights were rather easier for grain to Liverpool; some 28,000 a 30,000 bushels were engaged at 8½d., in ship's bags; other articles were unchanged. The Great Eastern engaged 12,000 bushels wheat, in bags, at 10d. She has now taken in all 60,000 bushels. It is thought that she will obtain as much freight as she can cross the bar with. Her intention was to have come through Long Island Sound to Harris wharf, where she could have loaded in full; but on approaching the entrance to the Sound she could not meet with a pilot, and proceeded to Sandy Hook. English correspondents express much timidity about privateersmen; much more so, indeed, than is felt in New York. On American vessels bound direct to Europe underwriters demand from 1 to 1½ per cent additional for war policies. On vessels sailing from the Southern coast, or from the Gulf, the rates depend upon circumstances, and are arranged by conventional agreement.

The Relations of the United States Government with European Powers.

A despatch from Washington, published in the Herald of Thursday, contained the intelligence, that President Lincoln had notified the diplomatic corps, that if a commissioner, a minister, from the rebel States, should be received by any European Power, the United States government would instantly break off diplomatic relations with that Power, recall its Minister, and dismiss the representative here, of the same. This news has since been confirmed, and a moment's reflection will show that no other course would have been consistent with the instructions of Mr. Seward, dated May 4, to Mr. Dayton, our Ambassador at Paris, and which are identical with those handed to Mr. Adams, prior to his departure for London. Mr. Seward wrote:—

> You cannot be too decided or too explicit in making known that there is not now, nor has there been, nor will there be any—the least idea existing in this government of suffering a dissolution of this Union to take place in any way whatever. There will be here only one nation and one government, and there will be the same republic and the same constitutional Union, that have already survived a dozen national changes, and changes of government in almost every other country. These will stand hereafter as they are now, objects of human wonder and human affection. You have seen on the eve of your departure the elasticity of the national spirit, the vigor of the national government, and the lavish devotion of the national treasures to this great cause. Tell us thought of a dissolution of the Union, peaceably or by force, has never entered into the mind of any candid statesman here, and it is high time that it be dismissed by statesmen in Europe.

There has existed in England, from the times of tory supremacy to the present day, an influential party, professedly opposed to republican, and especially to democratic institutions, which has continually prognosticated their overthrow, and that they would eventually fall a prey to anarchy or military despotism. Journals like the London *Herald* still perpetuate this feeling, and, in accordance with their natural predilections, incline to favor the insurrection of the seceding States, and to force the British ministry into a recognition of their independence. They see in a possible dissolution of the Union, the fulfilment of their wishes, and the practical realization of their theories. They would willingly wink at Southern rebellion; and, under the pretext of keeping open their cotton trade, lend it their sanction. They neither hold office under Queen Victoria, nor is there any likelihood of their doing so; so that they can freely indulge the disposition to annoy and embarrass the Palmerston government, by insisting upon a policy towards the United States, which they would be compelled to repudiate, if they were themselves in power.

Very fortunately for the continuance of friendly relations between this country and England, the British ministry and its organs, contemplate American affairs from a far higher point of view, and one which is based upon those principles of international law that are recognized by all civilized nations. The recent speech of Lord John Russell contained a most explicit disavowal of any intention to interpose, either "officially or officiously," in the differences between the United States, and the insurrectionary part of the confederacy. The London *Post* goes further, and declares that "in contemplation of the law, the secessionists are simply rebels;" that "the President has a right both to declare a blockade of the Southern ports, and to treat Southern privateers, when caught, as pirates;" that "the insurgents have, neither *de jure* nor *de facto*, been recognized by any Power in the world;" and it lauds "the policy of neutrality" which the Minister of Foreign Affairs had "so forcibly expressed" in adopting so wise a course. England is doing no more than following established precedent, and doing as we would do, were there a revolt in Wales or in Ireland. Private individuals might sympathize with the insurrectionists; but government would abstain from all overt demonstration of encouragement or sympathy.

The truth is, as stated in a recent editorial in the London *Times*, the "present excitement in the Northern and Southern sections of the United States, is regarded in Europe, as having had no parallel since the time of the French Revolution." The greatest problem of this or of any other age, is in progress of solution. It is, whether man is capable of the enjoyment of liberty and of free institutions; whether civilization can be rendered permanent, by those who have attained it; or whether the sublimest national product of human wisdom and virtue that history has recorded, can be dashed to pieces, by the first blow which is aimed at it by treason and domestic violence. If as tory statesmen have predicted, a republican government is chimerical in theory and delusive in practice, it may be unable to withstand the severe tests to which its welfare is exposed. We are convinced, however, that they are impregnable from within and without. It has been the fashion, of late years, for American journals, to expose, in their most hideous nakedness, the details of political corruption which have grown out of the ascendancy of ambitious demagogues in our large cities. These have been recopied and commented on abroad, as though the United States were on the eve of anarchy. Such has not been the case. They are but the *linge sale* of our petty rings of local cliques, and influence but remotely and unessentially, the well being and harmonious workings of our political system.

There is but one North American republic. It is fully competent to maintain its integrity and it has initiated measures which show that it is resolved to do so, unaided, and uninterfered with from without. The direct or indirect recognition of the seceding portion of the confederacy by any foreign Power would involve such an interference; and Mr. Lincoln has acted wisely and patriotically, in energetically notifying the diplomatic corps, at Washington, that it will not be permitted. It may be confidently hoped, however, that a neutrality policy will have been unanimously adopted by English journalists and statesmen, in consequence of the intelligence which has been received from this country, since the bombardment of Fort Sumter. They will have had, ere this, abundant reason to understand, that the United States is but a single nation, and that a dissolution of the bond which unites its members together, will never be tolerated, and is impossible.

PRAYERS FOR PEACE.—While here, in our great commercial emporium, the sounds of peace are drowned in the incessant roll of the warlike drum—while our old time daily prayer meetings have been superseded by the daily drill meetings of mustering troops—while our public parks are occupied by barracks—while from our highest church towers and spires the "flag of our Union" has been thrown to the breeze—while our churches are enrolled in the church militant, and while our patriotic ministers of the Gospel of peace, headed by the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, have become flaming ministers of war—lo! and behold! a "still small voice" comes to us from Cincinnati, in "favor of prayers that hostilities may cease," and "wiser and better counsels may prevail." Here it is. Hear it:—

> CIRCULAR OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF CINCINNATI.
>
> To the Right Reverend Prelates, the Very Reverend and Reverend Clergy and beloved Laity of the Province of Cincinnati:—
>
> BELOVED BRETHREN AND FELLOW SERVANTS OF CHRIST—The Ecclesiastical Council of the province convenes in this city to-morrow. It convenes under such circumstances as were never before witnessed in this glorious republic since the proud day when it was born a high rank among the nations of the earth. The hearts of millions are troubled. [illegible] The hands of brothers are raised to shed each other's blood. The iron bands of our highways, which were so recently hoped would unite us in indissoluble union, and the noble rivers which bear the rich products of our lands and the creations of our science and arts to our respective marts and homes, have failed to keep us, what God and our fathers intended we should be—one people.
>
> In the midst of the most formidable preparations of our fellow citizens for mutual destruction, the church, in her peaceful meeting, gives us a glimpse of the peace of the Heavenly Jerusalem. She renews the blessings of the "Truce of God." We pray God that hostilities may cease—that wiser and better counsels may prevail, and that the great heart of this magnificent land which our Council represents, the States of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Michigan, may send its throbbing pulses of fervor to love to the most distant extremities of our common country. We ought to be one people. We are all the children of the same God, whom we should worship in peace; we pray for all and love all in spirit and in truth. We pray the prince of peace, the comforter, sent us by Jesus Christ, descend on the dove to breathe holy desires and high counsels into every heart, and dispose the minds of Catholics and Protestants to be at each other not enemies, but brethren, and that all may work with willing hands and hearts for the tranquility and glory of our common country.
>
> J. B. PURCELL, Archbishop of Cincinnati.

The Archbishop of Cincinnati is evidently a good and devoutly pious father of the faithful; but had he given to his flock the famous order of Cromwell, to wit:—"We are in for a fight. Put your trust in God, boys, and keep your powder dry," he would have been closer up to the universal spirit of the times. "What's the use of praying?" asked a matter of fact old lady, "when the house is on fire?" The praying disposition of the loyal Union American people to-day is very much like that of the back woods' parson behind the cotton bales at New Orleans:—"Oh, Lord, if it please Thee, stand by us through this day of trial; or, if it please Thee, lay low and keep dark, and we will fix 'em." Of course "we ought to be one people;" but Jeff Davis thinks otherwise. That is the trouble. If Archbishop Purcell and Archbishop Hughes would pray the Holy Spirit to enlighten the mind of Jeff. Davis, that he may see the error of his ways, they might do much good. We would extend this suggestion to the Holy Father at Rome, only that his prayers are monopolized by Victor Emanuel, Louis Napoleon and Garibaldi. "We ought to be one people;" but just now, North and South, we are in the frame of mind of the dying Highlander, who, on being admonished that he must forgive his enemies and pray for them, answered, "I do forgive them and pray for them all, except that infernal Donald McDonald and his followers." "But you must forgive them, too, or you cannot be saved." "Well, I do forgive them, too; but come here, John, my son. Remember, I forgive this infernal Donald McDonald; I pray God to bless him; but see to it that you punish him, and never forgive him, till you have broken every bone in his body."

With the public mind in this condition, the best thing that our fathers of the church can do is to pray for a speedy and decisive victory or two in favor of the Union. Then they may talk of "the peace of the heavenly Jerusalem."

IMPORTANT MOVEMENTS OF THE ARMY.—From the news published in yesterday's HERALD, it appears that a large body of troops is being concentrated at Fortress Monroe, a number so much greater than is necessary to defend the fortress, that it is evident the government intends to make that point a base of operations to advance against Norfolk and recapture the property and places there wrested from it by the secessionists. General Butler is not an artillery officer, and his services, no doubt, will soon be required in the open field. As the sea is open, any number of troops may be sent to that point. Simultaneously with this movement there will be another from Washington or Baltimore against Harper's Ferry, assisted, probably, by a column from Pennsylvania attacking it on the opposite side. Thus the line of the Confederates will be assailed at either extremity, while on the centre a force will be hurled on Alexandria, whence it will advance to Richmond to co-operate with the column moving up James river from Fortress Monroe after the capture of Norfolk.

In aid of these movements, another column, perhaps, will march from Ohio and other Western States upon Wheeling, and, crossing the mountains, descend upon Eastern Virginia; while down the Mississippi, from Cairo, an overwhelming force will advance upon New Orleans, to be assisted by a naval operation on some point of the Southern coast, perhaps by way of Pensacola, after the defeat of the forces commanded by Bragg, or it may be by the mouths of the Mississippi, which are said to be weakly fortified. The united forces of the federal government, having captured New Orleans and Richmond, will meet at Montgomery, and, after settling matters there, detach a few thousand men to Charleston by land to square the account about Fort Sumter. Thus will the great Southern rebellion be crushed out.

WHAT HAS THE EMPIRE STATE DONE FOR THE WAR?—The city of New York and its merchant princes have behaved nobly. They have given the impetus to the military movement which has now become so formidable, and have awakened in the North a spirit of generous rivalry in the cause of the Union whose existence is imperilled by revolt. But what has the State done as a whole? New York claims to be the Empire State, and her population and wealth place her at the head of all other States in the American Union. But her exertions comparatively are not only far behind those of Massachusetts, but those of Pennsylvania and Ohio, the two States which approach her most nearly in population. The Legislature of New York has given $3,000,000 for the war, just as much as the Legislature of the little State of Massachusetts, which has besides loaned to the federal government $7,000,000. Pennsylvania has given $3,930,000, and Ohio $3,348,000. Ohio has enrolled eighty one thousand volunteers. New York only seventy-five thousand. There are twenty regiments gazetted and colonels appointed in this State. There are twenty-two regiments in camp in Ohio. It is not the fault of the people of this State that there are not 100,000 men now organized and equipped from its population. The emulation to be accepted is most extraordinary. But in proportion as the people are fast, the officials at Albany are slow, and red tape and routine fetter the free movements of the popular heart.

The intrigues in the Military Board, in which Horace Greeley and Thurlow Weed are pulling in opposite directions, appear to be the principal cause of the pernicious obstructions and delay. There is a fierce struggle going on to turn the military into a political machine, and at the same time a warm contest for the spoils arising from the contracts, by which fortunes are being made. The Military Board refuses to receive organized regiments. It will only accept companies. The reason is plain. It wants to have the control of the appointment of the colonels, and only those companies and their captains will be formed into regiments who beforehand pledge themselves to elect certain individuals indicated for their colonels, without regard to their military qualifications.

How can an army organized on such principles become efficient in active service? It is bad enough to put the worst men into the Custom House and the Post Office, Congress and the Legislature, but when it comes to the army it becomes another affair. On the efficiency of the army now being organized depends the fate of the Union; and if men without military knowledge or experience are to be placed high in command of our troops the worst consequences may be feared. In the conflict between Weed and Greeley the latter is always in the wrong, for he knows nothing whatever of the military business in which he interferes. He is about as well acquainted with the art of war as he is with the Sanscrit, and would be just as competent to organize an opera troupe, or to direct the music of a symphony of Beethoven, or the mazes of a dance; as he is to direct the organization of troops, or to judge of the qualifications of officers of an army.

FORTRESS MONROE.—This, the largest and most important fortress in the United States, is being reserved to the general government in this contest with our Southern rebellion, gives to the government an immense degree of power in the work of restoring Virginia to the Union. The fortress, completely commanding the outlet of James river—which is the inlet to Norfolk and Richmond—commands also the shelter of a blockading squadron for the outlet of Chesapeake Bay; so that in holding said fort the government, in locking up the bay, can, without difficulty, completely lock up all the navigable waters of Virginia and of Maryland for any length of time.

The fortress covers some sixty-five acres of ground, and is defended by four hundred guns of heavy calibre, requiring a war garrison of twenty-five hundred men. Over three thousand are now within its walls, and nine thousand more will soon be added for outside operations in the neighborhood. The locality of the fortress, "Old Point Comfort," enjoys such a high reputation for salubrity that it has become one of our most famous seaboard summer resorts. The Hygeia Hotel, close under the guns of the fortress, will doubtless be turned over to the accommodation of the outside federal troops. The surrounding waters literally swarm with fish, crabs and oysters; so that the soldiers detailed to this military station will be in luck. It is not likely, however, that they will be allowed to appropriate the whole summer to sea bathing, fishing, crabbing and oystering. The secessionists cannot hold Virginia without holding Fortress Monroe, and the people of that State cannot long sustain a complete lock-up from the sea.

The venerable John Tyler, in behalf of Virginia, told President Buchanan last winter that the garrison of Fortress Monroe were planting guns upon the walls pointing inland, and wanted to know the meaning of it. Master Tyler now, perhaps, needs no answer. But we do not see how he can help it. There are heavy columbiads by the hundred in the possession of the secessionists across the water at Norfolk; and if the government would only wait until these guns, by the hundred, were brought over and placed in position, point blank range, Fortress Monroe might share the fate of Sumter; but the Scotter game of indulgence is at an end. Monroe, being on a little sandy peninsula, with only a narrow land passage to the mainland, cannot be reached by gradual military approaches, on account of the surrounding inlet. It can now only be taken by a storming party approaching by the land passage; but we do not perceive how any hostile force can push through this passage, in the teeth of the heavy guns which command it. But if placed all round the fort, how is a hostile force to get into it, with an intervening moat or canal in the way from sixty to a hundred and fifty feet wide, and from eight to fifteen feet deep, according to the tide?

What Annapolis has been to Maryland, Fortress Monroe, we dare say, will be to Virginia—the lock and key which will surely give to the government the control of the State.

THE AMERICAN WAR NEWS IN EUROPE.

Intense Interest in Paris Respecting the Issue of the Contest—Napoleon Turns his Attention to the West—Hopes of France, England and Spain in Hayti, Mexico and St. Domingo—The Linen Trade of Ireland Prostrated for Want of American Orders, &c., &c., &c.

Our Paris Correspondence.

PARIS, May 3, 1861.

Intense Excitement Regarding American Affairs—Europe Now Disregarded in the Issue, Which Absorbs All—The War Rumors—Austria, Sardinia and Rome Forgotten in View of the News from Washington—French Opinion of American Liberty—A Long War Looked for—Popular Regrets at the Contest—The Frozen Slavery and its Prospects, &c.

So absorbing is the interest which attaches to American affairs that for the first time since 1848 those of Europe are comparatively disregarded.

The last accounts from the United States are canvassed in every salon and place of public resort with as keen anxiety as if Austria had rushed up to the Sardinian lines, or the French had suddenly evacuated Rome. The knowledge which France acquired of American courage and tenacity of purpose in the War of Independence convinces her that, the sword once drawn between the North and the South it will be long before it returns to the scabbard.

All parties, of whatever shade of political creed, speak in terms of the deepest regret that so fatal a necessity should have arrived, and many think that the consequences will be of the most serious nature to the glorious cause of liberty all over the world. It was, they say, a shining instance of the fact that men without a monarchy, an aristocracy or a standing army could govern themselves and mount the highest regions of prosperity; and the fabric, just as it became a beacon to cheer the denizens of the Old World, has suddenly collapsed like a house of cards. Others take a less gloomy view of the case. Among these is the *Siècle*, the paper of the largest circulation in France.

"We can only regret again," it says in its impression of this morning, in consequence of the recent accounts of the slaughter in Maryland and the proclamation of martial law, "the blindness which is driving the Southern States to destruction. No one can believe that with the small number of white population which inhabits them, these States can resist an invasion which cannot fail to be accompanied by a servile insurrection. The cessation of all commerce and the abandonment of all cultivation will plunge these unhappy States into an abyss of grief and misery. It would have been desirable that slavery should have gradually been brought to an end by legal means; but if blood flows in torrents, and death decimates the population, the fault will rest with the States which first broke asunder the constitution, violated the laws and insanely attacked their ancient confederation. We have the conviction that in this onslaught, slavery will ultimately perish, and that democratic institutions will proudly triumph over this severe trial."

PARIS, May 3, 1861.

General Political Canvass of the Causes and Issues of the War in America—How Americans Feel in the French Capital—Designs of Spain and France in St. Domingo and Hayti—South America May be Roused with the Sound of French Bugles—Will Represent Institutions Fail and Monarchy Advance on the Continent?—England's Designs on Mexico—Occasion of Preparations for War in Europe—Napoleon Holds Out the Olive Branch to the Leading Powers—Russia Not Informed of the Designs of Napoleon in the West—Overt Sympathy of France and England with the South, &c., &c.

Since the receipt of the news from the United States, announcing that civil war had actually begun, the American troubles have become the principal topic of conversation in our political circles, while the Paris and London journals are busily occupied with the same unfortunate subject.

Americans shake hands with warmth, and say, "Thank God! no blood was shed;" but they all feel how great a humiliation has fallen upon them, and they no longer boast so proudly of home government. Our institutions, that were to prove to all Europe that republics were possible—that liberty was feasible—that millions could control their destinies as readily themselves for good as though one great genius had the sway, are now pronounced lacking. We are twitted with the great failure that has overtaken us, and covert sneers are as plentiful as is a sympathy so expressed that we cannot but feel how unreal it all is.

I am assured by those whom I have ever found well informed, that overtures have been made to this government by Spain as regards the taking possession of the West India islands.

It was France that awoke Spain to the idea of conquest a short time back. Napoleon III's advice caused her to undertake the war with Morocco. With success grew the desire for more conquest, and so Spain set her eyes upon the opportunity to annex the Dominicans. An angry protest from the Cabinet of the Tuileries to that of Madrid was met with all kinds of offers of division of spoils, and now France thinks seriously of Hayti.

South America will soon resound, I fear, to the bugles of France and the tricolor; and Spain's yellow and red standard will float where they never would have been raised had it not been for the intestine troubles of the great republic. You, who are so busy with the near approaches of that worst of all calamities, civil war, have not as yet time for sorrow.

We, in our anxiety and grief, are daily brought face to face with the fact that the prestige of the American nation is going, and that already the nations of Europe are rejoicing in being masters in the New World. But a few months back they would scarcely have dared to think of that which they now are prepared to do.

England speaks of her claim upon Mexico, and here and in London measures are openly discussed that are based upon a feeling that the United States are now almost powerless. May we not hope that these facts will awaken the American public to the danger they run, and that, rising in their might, they will scatter to the winds the ambitious schemes of France, Spain and England?

I am told that the turn affairs have taken in the United States will most likely put quite a new face on European matters. All is now for peace, and it is even asserted that the great naval preparations made by France so lately, and that are going on now, will be turned to account in the New World.

I know from positive sources that the Emperor now desires peace at all hazards. He has despatched agents to Rome, Austria, Rome and Sardinia, all charged with bringing about, if possible, a peaceful solution. Where France was before intriguing for war she now strives for peace. So it has been decided that the French troops are to remain in Rome, and even that, if needs must, they will evacuate Syria. The latter, however, will not be done unless it is impossible to procure England's co-operation with France in her views for aggrandizement in the New World, without a total giving up of Napoleon's ambitious views as regards Turkey.

The question d'Orient will be in abeyance, while haste is made to seize upon the golden opportunity in the Far West. Events may occur to change these plans; but they are now entertained in a positive fact.

The danger is that the Italians may not choose to await the departure of the French troops from Rome; that once the nation armed, as Garibaldi ensures, they may no longer fear Austria, the bugbear held up to their dread now by France on all occasions; and that they may demand, in a short time, the evacuation of Italy by all foreign troops. Such a plan is in contemplation among the Italians, and they may feel strong enough ere long to carry it out. Austria would then attack Italy, and France would more than likely need all her forces as protective against German hostility. Russia is in a state of doubt and uncertainty as regards the real designs of France. Pushed by the latter to the committal of such atrocities at Warsaw, she is somewhat astonished to find that now France advocates a peaceful settlement of the Polish troubles. Russia feels she has gone too far. She did not count upon the American troubles and consequent rise of French and Spanish ambition westward. She has acted her part in this drama, and now she gets no aid from France.

The fact is that just at this moment France has other matters to attend to. The civil war in America may terminate soon, and what is to be done must be done quickly. How strange were it, did the United States see in that fearful calamity, and France and England the banners of their prey! Alas, I dare not expect a consum-

mation so devoutly to be hoped for. M. de Kisseleff, the Russian Ambassador, has had several interviews with the Emperor upon the subject of Poland, but he finds, no doubt, that Napoleon III. is more than a match for him. I explained in my last letter how the Moniteur came to publish the note warning the Poles that they must expect no help from France. It was much noticed here and commented upon, that the semi-official journals did not reproduce the note in the Moniteur. This gave rise to conjecture that all was not right between the Russian and French governments; but in fact it proceeded from a reason that I fully explained in my last letter. France is playing a double role as regards Poland, and hence, although the note in the Moniteur was calculated to dishearten the Poles, the fact that the semi-official organs remained silent was to counteract the effect produced. It was a wheel within a wheel.

You may rest assured that should American affairs take a peaceful turn, Turkey will have cause to regret the fact, as then France and Russia will act together in the East. Should the Southern confederacy, on the contrary, drive the United States into war, then France will find some way to appease Russia, while she prosecutes her schemes on your side of the Atlantic.

The South will meet, both here and in England, with overt sympathy. But do not place too much reliance upon what may be said on that subject. Napoleon will be guarded in what he says and does as regards the American people, for he understands their power, and feels, were they to become reconciled by the too great pressure of European Powers, that their might would be irresistible. He will only act when he sees his way clear before him. Remember that even now, although she spent her treasure and the lives of her subjects for Italy, France has not as yet officially recognized the new kingdom of Italy. Napoleon III. is a deep thinker, has seen much of the world, knows its ups and downs, and will never act hastily. He is too wise for that.

We now hear that Turkey has proposed to France that 3,500 French troops should remain in Syria and 500 English troops join them. I dare say that, as I have all along said, France will keep her forces in Syria at all risks and hazards, even while entrapping England into a participation of Napoleon's views for aggrandizement in the New World.

FINANCIAL PROSPECTS OF THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY IN ENGLAND.

[From the London Telegraph (democratic organ), May 2.]

It must not, however, be forgotten that the initiative in this scandalous movement (privateering) has been taken by the Southern States. Political immorality of every kind would seem germane to the very existence of servile institutions, and the sanction of privateering is quite in consonance with the character of Southern politicians and the antecedents of President Jefferson Davis. The fame of this gentleman has been bruited abroad as the commander of the volunteers in the Mexican war; but in the commercial world he enjoys a more extended al- [illegible]

VERY LATE FROM JAPAN.

The Diplomatic Conferences and Position of the United States Minister—Audience of the United States Ambassador with the Tycoon and Curious Imperial Present—Marriage of the Tycoon to the Daughter of the Spiritual Emperor—Monument to the Murdered Interpreter of the American Legation.

OUR KANAGAWA CORRESPONDENCE.

KANAGAWA, Japan, March 27, 1861.

Return of the Foreign Legations to Jeddo—Change Produced—Dull Times—Settlement of the Land Question—Mr. Harris and the Foreign Ministers—Their Social Position—Diplomatic Intercourse Renewed—The Conferences—Compte Rendu—Mr. Harris' Refusal to Sign—More Murders—Japanese Cruelty to Vessels in Distress.

The abrupt and inglorious termination of the hegira (flight of the foreign Ministers), so sudden and unexpectedly brought about by their return to Jeddo, left Kanagawa in a state of primitive nothingness. The excitement while the legations were here made business lively; but now there is neither business nor material for gossip.

The land question, however, came up, and for two or three weeks there were lively times, till the American Minister, as he always does, got to windward of her Britannic Majesty's Envoy, and the matter has been definitely settled. So now, Micawber like, everybody is waiting for something to turn up.

Not the least official act has been done by the foreign ministers, and up to this time not even an audience has been had with the Minister of State since their return to Jeddo.

Whether social intercourse between the foreign representatives will be resumed is doubtful, although it is quite likely that it will.

Since my last I have learned some important facts concerning the two conferences which took place between the foreign representatives on the 19th and 21st of January, at the residence of the British Minister.

The first conference which took place was for devising means for the protection of foreigners, and to discuss the subject of the simultaneous withdrawal of the foreign representatives from Jeddo, to take up their residence at Yokohama. At the first conference, Mr. Harris, with all the other foreign representatives, was present, and after an elaborate discussion of Japanese affairs, the withdrawal of the foreign legations was further discussed by the English and French Ministers, when Mr. Harris stated most emphatically that he would not leave Jeddo. Before the conference broke up, as the story goes, a record of the proceedings was to be made up, and on Monday, the 21st, another conference was to take place, not for any further discussion, but simply to sign the record—(*compte rendu*)—attestation of its correctness by all the members present. Mr. Harris told them that he could not be present, giving as his reason that he had an engagement to meet a party of Japanese officials on that day and hour, adding, moreover, that there was no need for his being present, except to repeat or reaffirm what he had already stated—that if he was not there at the appointed time not to wait.

At the next conference the proceedings commenced by the British Minister offering a *compte rendu* of the first conference, which, on motion of the French Chargé d'Affaires, was accepted. Had further discussion been adhered to, according to agreement, and the *compte rendu*, if correctly made up, presented to Mr. Harris, he would have signed it; but instead of adhering to their agreement "not to renew discussion," proceedings were reopened, and a long discussion took place in Mr. Harris' absence, occupying some forty-five folios.

It was the record of the second conference, embodying the proceedings of the first, that Mr. Harris refused to sign, upon the ground that he was not there; consequently could not certify to the correctness of the proceedings. The *compte rendu* of the two conferences, when made up and presented to Mr. Harris to sign, occupied 125 foolscap pages. This document the American Minister refused to sign, not only for the reasons already stated, but others which I shall state hereafter.

In the conference the American government is charged with falsehood and duplicity in obtaining their treaty with Japan. It is stated that the American Commissioner, Tatnall, commanding the Chinese forces, when lying on the Peiho, in the vicinity of the Allies, heard of the victory at Tien-tsin; that up went his flag, and he, with his equipage, proceeded with all possible despatch to Japan. Then it was, under menace of the Allies coming to Japan, and as Lord Elgin expressed it, "the sound of booming cannon," the American treaty was extorted under promise of assistance from the United States government to repel an Allied invasion of their country.

Another excitement has commenced, caused by the late row and murder of some half dozen Chinamen and Japanese at the Grand Kangaroo, a sort of Five Points or Water street part of the Japanese town. The assassins are said to be a party of discarded followers of one of the Daimios, hostile to the government. A large additional force of Yaconins have been put on duty here in Yokohama, and foreigners have received additional warning to keep within doors after dark. This, like all excitements, is Japanese humbug, done to frighten and keep away foreigners. It is done regularly every four or five weeks by the government.

KANAGAWA, April 4, 1861.

The American Ship Kingfisher Aground—Cruelty of the Japanese to Vessels in Distress—High Charges of the Custom House Officers—Audience of the American Minister with the Tycoon—His Majesty in a New Palace—Extraordinary Imperial Present—Marriage of the Tycoon to the Daughter of the Spiritual Emperor—Monument to the Murdered Interpreter—The British Minister Summoned to Court—Shocks of an Earthquake, &c.

The ship Kingfisher, which undertook to leave this port on the morning of the 28th, bound for San Francisco, got aground off Cavesakio Point, where she remained till the evening of the 3d before getting off, and not then till after discharging some five hundred tons of her cargo into lighters.

There seems to be a sort of fatality attending vessels coming into this port in distress, as they always seem to meet with some misfortune before getting away. This is owing undoubtedly to the brutal manner in which they are treated by the Japanese authorities, who take every advantage in such cases to throw every obstacle in the way to detain and extort money.

The Japanese are showing their gratitude towards Americans for what they have done for them in a way that no civilized nation has ever been guilty of—that of taking [illegible]

PATRIOTIC FUND—BROOKLYN PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—To night the grand extra concert, given by this society in aid of the Volunteer Fund, comes off at the Brooklyn Academy of Music. The stage will be brilliantly illuminated and decorated for the occasion. The vocalists will be Miss Hinkley, Miss Kellogg, the Comtesse de Forusso and Signors Brignoli, Sesini and Centemeri; the instrumentalists Mr. C. Schreiber and Mr. George W. Warren, assisted by the entire orchestra of the society and a full chorus. Between the first and second parts Miss Hinkley will sing a new patriotic song, written for the occasion by General George P. Morris—the music composed by Signor Muzio. The arrangements for this concert are the most liberal and complete of any yet given by the society, and from the rush that has already taken place for tickets, it is expected that the house will be a bumper.

STEAM CARRIAGE TRIAL TRIP.—Mr. J. K. Fisher's steam wagon made a short trip yesterday afternoon, from the Jersey City Locomotive Works to Hudson City, running over beds of road metal in its ascent of the hill. The performance was efficient, but the speed was restricted, on account of the great number of horses, some of which were in a slight degree alarmed. The chamber into which the steam is exhausted, to lessen the noise, was rent open by the force of the exhaust, being made of thin copper. This accident left the boiler to work with the natural draft, notwithstanding which disadvantage the carriage returned to the works at a speed about equal to that of a common carriage. There was an excess of steam, with the fire door wide open, until the accident referred to. It is claimed that steam wagons may be advantageously used for transporting army supplies and troops, and one was built last year, and another is now being built, for that purpose, the plans being different from that of Mr. Fisher.

STEAMSHIP COLUMBIA FOR HAVANA.—We are requested to state that the steamship Columbia will positively leave for Havana on Monday afternoon, at four o'clock, in order to correct an erroneous paragraph which appeared in some of yesterday's papers, to the effect that she had been withdrawn for the purpose of entering government service.

City Intelligence.

UNPROVOKED AND DANGEROUS STABBING AFFAIR—ESCAPE OF THE PERPETRATOR.—On Friday afternoon, Warren Wendell, a colored man, twenty-one years of age, was passing the corner of West Broadway and Thomas street, when, without the least provocation, he was violently assaulted and kicked by a light mulatto known to the police as "Sandy" Miller. Not wishing to have any trouble with the fellow, Wendell passed on, but in a moment Miller followed in pursuit, and, drawing a dagger from his coat sleeve, stabbed him in the left breast. Wendell gave a scream and fell to the pavement, whereupon the murderous assailant fled towards Broadway and escaped. The victim was taken up and conveyed to the New York Hospital, and after making an examination the House Surgeon was of the opinion that the steel had penetrated the lungs. There seems, therefore, to be scarcely a hope that Wendell can long survive his injuries. On being questioned about the matter after reaching the Hospital, Wendell said he did not know his assailant, had never seen him before, and gave no provocation whatever for the commission of the assault. Coroner Schirmer was notified to take the injured man's ante-mortem examination. Officers Herbert and McCleary, of the Fifth ward police, are in hot pursuit of Miller, and, unless he leaves the city, will soon be taken.

Exchange at the West.

CINCINNATI, May 17, 1861.

Exchange is firm at 12 for Ohio and Indiana. Kentucky currency was thrown out by three banks to day, and the indications are that the paper of all the banks of that State, except the Farmers' and Northern Bank, will be refused by all the banks to-morrow.

CHICAGO, May 17, 1861.

The currency panic still continues. Most of the business men and railroads refuse to receive money of but ten Illinois banks except at twenty to thirty per cent discount. Holders of exchange on New York are very firm; sales at thirty to thirty-five per cent premium.

Markets.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

PHILADELPHIA, May 17, 1861.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State 5's, 75½; Reading Railroad, 16⅜; Morris Canal, 40; Long Island Railroad, 9; Pennsylvania Railroad, 36. Sight exchange on New York at par a 1-10 per cent discount.

NEW ORLEANS, May 16, 1861.

Cotton—Sales to-day 1,700 bales at 11½c. a 11¾c. for middling. Whiskey, 24c. Freights stiff at ⅜d. on cotton to Liverpool.

[illegible]

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY HERALD.

The War—Highly Important News from Washington—Active Operations of the Government for Immediate Hostilities—The Occupation of Baltimore—Union Movements in Virginia—Highly Important from Missouri—The Condition of Affairs at the South—The Latest News, &c., &c.

The WEEKLY HERALD, for the present week, will be ready this morning at eleven o'clock. In its columns will be found:—The Latest Intelligence from Washington, giving an account of the Movements of the General Government, and the aspect of affairs throughout the country; Orders for the immediate advance of Federal Troops into Virginia; Nine New York Regiments Ordered to Fortress Monroe; The Health, Condition and Present Position of the Federal Troops; The Latest Intelligence from the South; Proceedings of the Rebel Congress; The Movements of Jeff. Davis and Gen. Beauregard; The Proceedings of the Union Convention in Western Virginia; Highly Important News from Missouri; The Address of General Harney to the People; The Entrance and Encampment of United States Troops in Baltimore, with many other things, forming a complete history of the events of the past week, North and South.

The WEEKLY HERALD will also contain the Latest News received by mail or otherwise; Editorials on Leading Events of the Day; Reviews of the Money, Commercial and Cattle Markets; Marriages and Deaths for the week and other interesting and valuable matter. Single copies, in wrappers, can be obtained at the office, corner of Fulton and Nassau streets. Price six cents.

Spring Clothing.

Plain Cassimere suits to match				$[illegible]
Striped do.	do.	do.		[illegible]
Solferino do.	do.	do.		[illegible]
Tacomis do.	do.	do.		[illegible]
Hairline do.	do.	do.		[illegible]

AT EVANS', 66 and 68 Fulton street.

The Best Assortment of Boys' and youths' Boots and Shoes in the city. Economise and when you want Boots or Shoes make your purchases at CANTRELL'S, No. 813 Broadway. He has every variety for ladies, children and gentlemen, and his gaiters for the ladies are particularly elegant, durable and comfortable.

Military Equipments.
SWORDS, SASHES, EPAULETTES, BELTS,
Spurs, Buttons, Cavalry Accoutrements,
Enfield Rifles, United States Muskets, Colt's Revolvers,
And all descriptions of goods for organizing
MILITARY COMPANIES.
Importers, manufacturers and dealers,
SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM,
19 Maiden lane.

Flags, Flags, Flags,
AT JOHN A. STEARNS',
60 Cedar street,
Nearly opposite the Post office.

Album Photographs—Four for $1; twelve for $2 large. Ambrotypes, with case, 50 cents. By KIMBALL, 477 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Improved Sewing Machines at reduced prices. Office 505 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye—Reliable and instantaneous, black or brown. Factory 81 Barclay street. Sold and applied at W. A. BATCHELOR'S, 16 Bond street.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees—the best in the world. Wholesale and retail, and the dye privately applied. No. 6 Astor House.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50c., Black or Brown—Best in use. Depot, No. 1 Barclay street, and sold by all Druggists.

Barry's Tricopherous is the Best and cheapest article for dressing beautifying, curling, cleansing, preserving and restoring the Hair. Ladies, try it. Sold by all druggists.

Trusses.—Marsh & Co.'s Radical Cure Truss, No. 2 Vesey street, Astor House, opposite the church.

Trusses, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, &c. Drs. GROVER & THORNE, No. 4 Ann street, under Barnum's Museum.

Married.

[illegible]

funeral, from her late residence, No. 282 First avenue, on Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock.

STRAUSBERGER.—Mrs. STRAUSBERGER, wife of Thomas Strausberger, keeper of the Lutheran Cemetery, and their son aged three-and-a-half years, who died from the effects of the explosion of a fluid lamp, will be buried on Monday afternoon next, at two o'clock, at the Lutheran Cemetery. All the relatives and friends are respectfully invited by the suffering husband and father.

TAYLOR.—Suddenly, on Thursday, May 16, after an illness of seven days, SUSANNAH, wife of Douglas L. Taylor and daughter of Casper C. Childs.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 11 Varick place, on Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock, without further invitation. The remains will be conveyed to Cypress Hills Cemetery for interment.

TOAL.—On Thursday, May 16, MARY TOAL, 60 years of age.

Her friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 469 West Twenty-fifth street, on Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock.

URE.—On Thursday, May 16, ELLA W., daughter of Robert and Ann E. Ure, aged 4 years, 1 month and 8 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from 178 Adelphi street, Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon, at half past one o'clock.

VAN VARICK.—On Friday, May 17, CHARLES VAN VARICK, aged 30 years, 2 months and 1 day.

The members of Hose Company, No. 33, and Messrs. and firemen in general, also the relatives and friends of the family, are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice, at his residence, No. 13 Macdougal street, corner of Vandam, on Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock.

WARD.—At Syracuse, on Sunday, May 12, of aneurism of the heart, HERMAN O. WARD. He had just finished writing a letter when the fell destroyer came upon him so suddenly that, as he fell into the arms of his friend, the smile remained upon his countenance. It may be a satisfaction to his numerous friends to know that his last smile has been perpetuated in a photograph, copies of which may be had upon application to A. Chapman, Syracuse House, in whose arms he breathed his last.

Rochester and Syracuse papers please copy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AT EVERDELL'S—WEDDING CARDS—THESE CElebrated engraved Cards sold only at 302 Broadway, corner of Duane street.

AT $3 00—QUILTED SOLE GAITERS AT JONES', 10 and 12 Ann street. Will wear twice as long as any other styles.

CORNS, BUNIONS, INVERTED NAILS, ENLARGED joints, and all diseases of the feet cured, without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, 760 Broadway. [illegible]

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

A SENSATION THAT IS ABSOLUTE.
THE LEADING ORGANS IN THE METROPOLIS ARE [illegible]
THE ASTOUNDING DISCLOSURE!
About which every one is talking,
and which is creating such intense excitement throughout every circle, social and political.

The Republication of
BEVERLY TUCKER'S GREAT POLITICAL TREASON,
Entitled
THE PARTISAN LEADER,

Is attracting more attention, and provoking more amazement and astonishment than any work ever before published within the period of United States History.

THE TREASON AND TREACHERY
exposed in this Novel, secretly published over 25 years ago,
STRIKE THE READER WITH BEWILDERMENT,
AND STAGGER BELIEF.

So extraordinary is the nature of this work, that EDITORIALS on its importance BY OUR PROMINENT JOURNALISTS ARE
TEEMING IN THE GREAT DAILIES.

THE DAILY TIMES has printed over three columns of such comment.

THE DAILY TRIBUNE has printed one column.

THE DAILY HERALD has printed a column.

THE WORLD has two columns.

THE DAILY EXPRESS has over a column.

THE COURIER AND ENQUIRER nearly a column.

THE EVENING POST more than a column.

THE DAY BOOK, AND NEWS, haven't been heard from.

Neither will they, in all probability, as they have other fish to fry just now than to expose the treason and treachery of political demagogues who have so long been plotting the overthrow of the United States government.

Copious extracts from the above leading dailies will shortly be printed.

Every man honestly interested in the welfare of the United States of America, and who would acquaint himself with the [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL WANTS A SITUATION as chambermaid and waiter, or would take care of children; has no objection to travel. Call at 21 [illegible] st., for two days.

A RESPECTABLE GIRL WANTS A SITUATION IN A nice family; understands [illegible] and plain sewing. Inquire at 18 [illegible] st., [illegible].

A WET NURSE—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable married woman, as wet nurse, to live out; baby five months old; well [illegible] and obliging; the reason her husband has gone [illegible] Washington. Can be seen at 84 [illegible] st., in the rear, [illegible].

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN; IS a good plain cook, first rate washer and ironer; has the best of city reference from her present place, the family giving up housekeeping. Call at the second house in 7th av. [illegible].

A GOOD GIRL WANTS A SITUATION TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family; is a good plain cook, and a good washer and ironer. Can be seen at No. 16 [illegible] street, Jersey City.

A RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOMAN, WHO HAS lost her own baby, and has plenty of milk, would like to take an infant to nurse at her own house. Call for three days at 123 West [illegible] st.

A STEADY YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer. Best of city reference given. Apply at 92 Degraw, between Columbia and Van Brunt sts., Brooklyn.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER—WANTED, SITUATIONS by two neat and tidy German girls: one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress; together or separate; good references. Call at 540 Broome st.

A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES A SITUATION AS chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children and do plain sewing or housework in a small private family. Good city reference from her last place. Call at 83 West 25th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

THE TRADES.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SALES AT AUCTION.

HOTELS.

SPORTING.

RAILROADS.

BILLIARDS.

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., TO LET.

FOR SALE.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

AT A LARGE MEETING OF THE CITIZENS OF THE Sixteenth ward of the city of New York, without distinction of party, held at the eighth ... on Thursday evening, May 16, 1861, pursuant to a call issued by a number of citizens of the ward, "to ask Isaac Dayton, Esq., their alderman, to ... the ... of parties engaged in the late fraud ... the ... street ... from the Common Council of this city," on motion of ... William Jay Haskett, Esq., was called to the Chair, and James Cowbell was appointed secretary.

The Chairman having stated the object of the meeting in a clear and eloquent manner,

Henry Harrison, Esq., offered the following preamble and resolutions for adoption by the meeting:—

Whereas, by reason of the late presentment of the Grand Jury ... by the citizens of New York, affecting the integrity of the members of the Common Council, for having been ... the street cleaning contract to Andrew J. Hackley, at a bid for the same for several thousand dollars per annum exceeding equally responsible bidders for the contract ... and whereas, Isaac Dayton, alderman of the Sixteenth ward ... on the 29th day of April last, presented to the consideration of said Board a document containing a preamble and proposed resolutions ... of the Common Council ... and therefore

Resolved ...

That ...

And further ...

SHIPPING.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown (Ireland) ...

CITY OF BALTIMORE ...

KANGAROO ...

And every Saturday ...

STEAMER OF TUESDAY, MAY 21, TO IRELAND, ENGLAND, ... VIA GALWAY.

The Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company's ... steamer PARANA ...

ROWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, ...

The United States ...

MUSICAL.

INSTRUCTION.

MATRIMONIAL.

THE TURF.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

FINANCIAL.

LOAN OFFICES.

AMUSEMENTS.

DRY GOODS, &C.

MILLINERY, &C.

CLOTHING.

DENTISTRY.

ASTROLOGY.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN ...

[illegible]

MILITARY MOVEMENTS IN NEW YORK.

EXPECTED DEPARTURE OF REGIMENTS TO-DAY.

The Seventy-sixth regiment (Highland Guard) and the Advance Guard Zouaves, now quartered at Fort Schuyler, have received orders to hold themselves in readiness for immediate embarkation, and it is expected that they will leave to-day for Washington.

The Second regiment, Col. Tompkins, now encamped at the Battery, yesterday received their new pantaloons. The garment is of blue cloth, with a narrow white stripe. This regiment is in hourly expectation of special orders for departure.

MRS. LINCOLN AT THE PARK BARRACKS.

At about eleven o'clock yesterday morning, Mrs. Lincoln, accompanied by Mrs. Grimsley and Mr. Dennison and wife, arrived at the Park barracks in an open barouche. A guard of honor from the Polish Legion was stationed at the Broadway entrance, the other troops being ranged in line all around the enclosure. Mrs. Lincoln was received at the gate by Colonel Van Buren, the manager, and his aids, Captains Green and Allen, and was by them escorted through the different departments, and afterwards inspected the men. She appeared to be much pleased with everything, and praised the appearance of the men, whose fine military bearing certainly does great credit to their officers. A large number of ladies were inside the enclosure, and seemed to enjoy themselves very much. A fine band of music was also on the ground, and played a number of national and patriotic airs during the morning. Mrs. Lincoln's dress was of gray silk, which, with a black silk mantle and white and straw bonnet trimmed with white ribbon, and a white ostrich feather, made altogether a remarkably neat and lady like toilet.

After the inspection was over the party adjourned to the Paymaster's office, where a lunch was served up by Mr. Wright, the caterer, which did great credit to his abilities in the culinary art, and to which the guests and their entertainers did ample justice. Mrs. Lincoln was then introduced to the officers at present stationed on the ground by Colonel Van Buren, and after spending a few minutes in lively conversation she took her departure, amid the hearty cheers of a large crowd collected on the outside of the enclosure. The fountain was playing during the whole of yesterday, and in a short time the men will be able to make use of the basin for bathing purposes. During Mrs. Lincoln's stay at the Metropolitan Hotel, she was presented with a magnificent bouquet of hothouse flowers by Mr. John Farrell, the Sutler of the Park barracks.

COLONEL BLENKER'S FIRST REGIMENT GERMAN RIFLES.

PARADE AND REVIEW—PRESENTATION OF BANNERS.

The First regiment German Rifles, Colonel Blenker, paraded yesterday afternoon, for the double purpose of exhibiting themselves to the public, in order to receive their firearms as speedily as possible, and to receive several stands of colors that were to be presented to them.

At three o'clock the regiment mustered at their rendezvous, Palace Garden, and, preceded by their fine military band, marched down Broadway to the Park, where the flags were to be received.

Never yet did a corps of military receive more genuine applause and earn more encomiums for their sprightly appearance and marching than Colonel Blenker's command had bestowed upon them. And well did they earn it. Their martial bearing and neat and serviceable uniform were the great source of comment; every beholder expressed his admiration at the efficiency of the regiment.

Prior to the arrival of the regiment at the City Hall, a numerous assemblage gathered in the Governor's room, among whom were the following distinguished personages:—Colonel Ussany, of the Garibaldi Guard and staff; Hon. John Cochrane; Major General Sandford and staff; Major Robert Taylor; August Belmont; Captains Coggswell and Hayman, United States Army; Senator Manierre; the members of the Common Council, and a host of others. There were to have been only two banners presented to the regiment—one by the German Association of Ladies, and the other by the lady descendants of Germans that had settled in this country prior to the Revolution. However, Mr. Belmont appeared with a magnificent flag, which, as he stated, might as well be presented to the regiment at the same time.

At four o'clock the regiment appeared, headed by a squad of policemen from the sixteenth precinct, and were formed in line. August Belmont, Esq., was then presented to the command, and proceeded to present them with an American flag. He said:—Colonel Blenker and gentlemen of the First regiment German Rifles, on behalf of Mrs. Belmont I present the proud waving flag he holds in his hands to the regiment. It had floated for three quarters of a century in all parts of the globe—which is about being trampled upon by a fratricidal people, misguided by traitorous leaders. In rushing with generous ardor to the rescue of this flag, they (the regiment) had given evidence of their devotion to their adopted country. A portion of the German Rifles had already shed their blood in trying to free the land of their birth, and now they offer their lives as a sacrifice for the protection of the glorious Stars and Stripes. Our most fervent prayers follow you in your noble undertaking, and may the Almighty vouchsafe your triumphant return, and return without being compelled to witness the degradation of this hallowed flag, and with every star restored to its glorious constellation.

The address was received with cheers, the band playing the "Star Spangled Banner."

Col. Blenker replied, in substance as follows:—Soldiers and citizens, I tremble to say a word, lest I should be overcome by my emotions. But I will swear to you, and in your name, to fight for this flag until the last drop of blood shall have left my body, and not return with it unless every star thereon shall be preserved. Comrades, I propose that we give three hearty cheers for our flag, and three cheers for Mrs. Belmont. (Cheers given with a will.) The Colonel continued:—Gentlemen, I must request of you to allow my Lieutenant Colonel to say a few words for me, as my emotions completely overcome me.

Lieutenant Colonel Stahl then thanked Mr. Belmont for the kind manner in which his accomplished and noble lady thought of the regiment, and promised that the banner should be borne wherever the President of the United States, their Commander-in-Chief, should order them. The Germans have been taught a lesson by the founders of this great republic, and it should not be thrown away upon them. In their own country they had fought for liberty and freedom; they were defeated; but now they must again fight for the protection of the government [illegible]

[illegible]

... tatrice never before appeared to better advantage nor in better voice. The favorite Brignoli was also very much lauded and deservedly so. Madame Anna Bishop, the members of the Arion and Teutonia societies, the orchestra of the Academy, conducted by Signor Muzio, and the regimental band, are all deserving of special mention in connection with the concert, and executed their various parts assigned them in an admirable manner. A potpourri from "Martha," rendered by the band, was rapturously applauded, and an encore loudly called for.

The banners received by the regiment during the day occupied a prominent position upon the stage, and were greatly admired. The concert was arranged for the benefit of the families of the regiment, and will doubtless be a paying affair.

In a day or two the regiment will be fully armed and equipped by the Union Defence Committee, and then they will immediately proceed to the seat of war. If once in the field, the First regiment, German Rifles, will give a good account of themselves, having as a leader so noble a commandant and thorough going soldier as Colonel Blenker, the [illegible] of a number of battles.

TWELFTH REGIMENT.

The Twelfth regiment yesterday received a despatch from Washington informing them of the death of one of their members, Thomas Benbow, who died of congestion of the brain. He was a member of Company F, and was beloved and respected by all his companions. The body will arrive in this city at three o'clock A. M. to-day, and will be conveyed to his late residence, 1[illegible] West Twenty-fourth street.

The funeral will take place to-morrow, at two o'clock P. M., Company K acting as an escort. The body will be interred in Greenwood. Company K [illegible] actively engaged in drilling and perfecting themselves in the art of war. They at present number one hundred men, all able bodied, fine young men, anxious to learn, and quick to understand everything that they are told. The uniforms will be ready to-day, and it is expected that they will be able to join their companions in Washington in a very short time. The following gentlemen have been elected officers:—Captain, R. B. Olmstead; First Lieutenant, William F. Gardner; Second Lieutenant, J. Sinclair Dean.

THE RECRUITS FOR THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.

We learn from the purser of the steamship Matanzas, Mr. John E. Huertas, that the sixty-nine recruits who [illegible]

NEW YORK BRITISH VOLUNTEERS.

[illegible]

THE SOLDIERS AND THEIR CLOTHING.

[illegible]

THE FIRST REGIMENT NATIONAL GUARD AT QUARANTINE.

[illegible]

THE NEW YORK LEGION.

[illegible]

COLONEL BAKER'S REGIMENT.

[illegible]

THE JACKSON (TAMMANY) REGIMENT.

[illegible]

THE EMPIRE CITY REGIMENT.

[illegible]

BARTLETT'S NAVAL BRIGADE.

[illegible]

FORT HAMILTON.

[illegible]

RECRUITING FOR THE ARMY.

[illegible]

UNION DEFENCE FUND.

[illegible]

SOUTHERN REPUDIATION.

[illegible]

UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

REPORT OF THE DELEGATION SENT TO WASHINGTON—FOURTEEN NEW YORK VOLUNTEER REGIMENTS TO BE FORWARDED TO THE CAPITAL IMMEDIATELY—THE WAR TO BE PROSECUTED WITH VIGOR BY LAND AND SEA, ETC.

The Union Defence Committee had a lengthy session at their office in Pine street yesterday. Considerable routine business concerning the organization and maintaining of troops was transacted. The principal subject of general interest before them was the report of the delegation from their number who went to Washington a few days since for the purpose of urging the immediate forwarding of troops to the capital. At a meeting of the Executive Committee, held on the 11th instant, the following preamble and resolution [illegible] the delegation, were presented by Mr. [illegible]:—

Whereas, the [illegible] Union Defence Committee of the city of New York, in response to the call of the general government, and by direction of their fellow citizens in mass meeting assembled, have, by the aid of the liberal individual contributions of our citizens, and by the city of New York in its corporate capacity, promptly equipped a large body of volunteers; and whereas, this committee have learned with great regret that, notwithstanding several regiments of these volunteers are ready for service, and are anxious to be enrolled for two or more years, they cannot be received by the State authorities under the arrangements they have made; therefore,

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to proceed forthwith to Washington and urge their acceptance by the President of the United States.

The preamble and resolution were adopted unanimously, and the committee ordered to be constituted as follows:—Messrs. Fish, Sloan, Russell, Blatchford, Lowe, Richards, Astor, McCurdy and Draper.

The committee immediately proceeded to Washington, and had a conference with the President and his Cabinet, by whom they were received in the most cordial manner. Yesterday they returned to this city, and at the meeting of the Executive Committee presented the following report:—

Union Defence Committee, New York, May 17, 1861.

The special committee appointed pursuant to the resolution of the Executive Committee, passed on the [illegible]

THE STARS AND STRIPES.

[illegible]

THE NAVY YARD.

[illegible]

NEW JERSEY.

[illegible]

MOVEMENTS OF TRANSPORTS.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAHAWBA.

MOVEMENTS OF THE BLOCKADING FLEET—HEAVY SEIZURE OF TOBACCO, ETC.

The United States transport Cahawba, J. D. Baker commanding, arrived yesterday morning from Washington, making the passage in forty-six hours, where she landed the Second Connecticut regiment. Captain Baker wishes to express publicly his appreciation of Mr. George F. M[illegible], pilot of gunboat Quaker City, for his valuable services in volunteering to pilot the Cahawba from Hampton Roads to Washington city and back to the entrance of Chesapeake bay. The pilot who was on board being confined to his room by sickness, had it not been for the kindness of Mr. Moore the Cahawba would probably have been detained a day at Hampton Roads, [illegible] are remarkably scarce and not [illegible], as pilots [illegible] in those waters.

The following gunboats are on the blockading squadron and doing effective service:—Harriet Lane, off the mouths of James and Elizabeth rivers; Monticello, off York river; Quaker City, at mouth of Chesapeake bay. The Dawn and Yankee were at anchor off Fort Monroe, waiting orders. The steam frigate Minnesota, Flag Officer Stringham, arrived off Old Point Comfort on the morning of the 13th inst.; all well.

On the night of the 14th inst. gunboat Quaker City towed to sea ship Arago, of Bath, Me., with a cargo of tobacco, from Richmond, Va., valued at $150,000. There was a prize crew placed on board by Flag Officer Stringham, of the squadron, her destination being New York.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

There can be no doubt whatever of the ship Arago being made a war prize, and that she is now on her way to New York, and will, on her arrival, be delivered up to the proper authorities in the Navy Yard.

The troops in Washington were all anxious for a battle to take place, and their cordial desire was, as they expressed, "to get hold of the head of Jeff. Davis."

When the Cahawba put into Hampton Roads the enthusiasm in the place was great; and every steamer which called or passed received a hearty welcome, on the ground that they were bringing out troops to put down the secessionists. It was also stated there, and universally credited, that the neighborhood of Fortress Monroe would be the first place where a pitched battle would be fought. This is owing, it is said, to Colonel Dimick, on Monday last, displaying such inflexible conduct in causing the rebels to retreat from Hampton Bridge, which has raised their ire to an uncontrollable degree.

Ever since they have evinced the most fastidious conduct; and to such a pitch have their inveterate feelings arisen, owing to their having been compelled to abandon the bridge, that they sent a message to Colonel Dimick if he did not evacuate the fortress within three days from Tuesday last, they would take it by storm, blow it to atoms and bury him and his men in the ruins.

A great many war ships were concentrating at Hampton Roads, in the expectation of a sudden outburst, so that they may be nigh when ordered to take share in any engagement that might arise on behalf of the federal government. Great anxiety prevailed on this head in Hampton Roads and the country round.

The destination of the Cahawba on her next route is not yet known. She reached her dock yesterday evening, at five o'clock, foot of Murray street, but there is no doubt but she will be prepared for sea immediately, as very imperative and stringent orders have been given to have her cleaned off and coaled at once. Hands were engaged on her all night in the respects mentioned. The officers of the steamer have strict injunctions to be on board the moment she is ready to receive orders in regard to her next voyage.

ARRIVAL OF THE TRANSPORT STAR OF THE SOUTH FROM WASHINGTON.

The United States steam transport Star of the South, Captain Kearney, arrived at this port yesterday morning, in forty-five hours from Washington.

[illegible]

THE MILITARY BOARD.

[illegible]

MOVEMENTS OF STATE TROOPS.

[illegible]

SOLID VIEWS FROM A SHIPMASTER ABROAD.

[illegible]

STATEMENT OF EDWARD DAVEY.

[illegible]

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

CAPTURE OF SECESSIONISTS BY THE UNION MEN, ETC.

St. Louis, May 17, 1861.

Several Union men having been driven from Potosi, on the Iron Mountain Railroad, a detachment of volunteers, under command of Capt. Cole, was sent on Tuesday night to protect the loyal citizens in that section.

Capt. Cole reached Potosi at three o'clock this morning, and surrounded the town with a chain of sentinels, and shortly after daylight a hundred and fifty citizens were taken prisoners and formed in line.

The Union men were recognized and released. About fifty secessionists were liberated on parole, and nine of the leaders were brought to the city prisoners of war.

A lead manufactory, belonging to John Dean, was taken possession of, and some four hundred pigs of lead seized.

On the return trip the troops dispersed a company of cavalry at De Soto, and captured thirty horses they left behind in their flight. The Stars and Stripes were then hoisted on a pole just ready to receive a secession flag. Another prominent secessionist was arrested here, and another at Victoria, making twelve in all, who are now in the arsenal.

Thirteen American families arrived here last night, having all been driven from different towns on the Pacific Railroad for supporting the Union.

General Price has issued orders instructing the Brigadier Generals to immediately organize the militia of their respective districts and hold them in readiness for active service. The officers and soldiers are strictly enjoined to afford all the protection in their power to the persons and property of the citizens of the State without reference to political principles, the organization being simply to protect the people in their rights under the constitution of the State, and the United States troops are warned to avoid collision with any armed bodies unless absolutely required to protect the lives, liberty and property of the people. The flag of the State of Missouri is the only one to be used by the militia.

Nearly nine hundred Irishmen have been enrolled in the United States service here, and will probably be organized into a separate regiment.

IMPORTANT MANIFESTO OF GENERAL HARNEY ANNULLING AN ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Military Department of the West,
St. Louis, May 14, 1861.

To the People of the State of Missouri:—

On my return to the duties of the command of this department, I find, greatly to my astonishment and mortification, a most extraordinary state of things existing in this State, deeply affecting the stability of the government of the United States, as well as the governmental and other interests of Missouri itself.

As a citizen of Missouri, owing allegiance to the United States, and having interests in common with you, I feel it my duty as well as privilege to extend a warning voice to my fellow citizens against the common dangers that threaten us, and to appeal to your patriotism and sense of justice to exert all your moral power to avert them.

It is with regret that I feel it my duty to call your attention to the recent act of the General Assembly of Missouri, known as the Military bill, which is the result, no doubt, of the temporary excitement that now pervades the public mind. This bill cannot be regarded in any other light than an indirect secession ordinance, ignoring even the forms resorted to by other States. Manifestly its most material provisions are in conflict with the constitution and laws of the United States. To this extent it is a nullity, and cannot and ought not to be upheld or regarded by the good citizens of Missouri. There are obligations and duties resting upon the people of Missouri under the constitution and laws of the United States which are paramount, and which I trust you will carefully consider and weigh well before you will allow yourselves to be carried out of the Union, under the form of yielding obedience to this Military bill, which is clearly in violation of your duties as citizens of the United States.

It must be apparent to every one who has taken a pro[illegible]

THE SLAVES IN MISSOURI.

[illegible]

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

[illegible]

THE SIXTEENTH REGIMENT OF ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY.

The Sixteenth regiment New York State Volunteers was to-day mustered into the United States service at Albany, by Captains Sitgreaves and Wheale, United States Army. The Colonel, [illegible], is a graduate of West Point, and served under General (then Colonel) Taylor in the Mexican campaign.

The following are his staff officers:—Lieutenant Colonel Samuel Marsh, Potsdam, N. Y.; Major, Buel Palmer, Plattsburg, N. Y.; Adjutant, Joseph Howland, Fishkill, N. Y.; Quartermaster, Arthur De Wint, Fishkill, N. Y.; Surgeon, William B. Crandall, N. Y.; Assistant Surgeon, John H. Moore, Plattsburg, N. Y.

Non-Commissioned—Sergeant Major, F. C. Tapley, N. Y.; Quartermaster Sergeant, J. D. Paine, N. Y.; Drum Major, —— Ulter, N. Y.; Fife Major, —— Witherby, N. Y.

Captains [illegible], Palmer, Curtis, Gilmore, Nelson, [illegible], Pomeroy, Seaver, Gibson and Parker.

This regiment—to be known as the St. Lawrence Regiment, being composed of men from that and the adjoining counties—is, in the opinion of recruiting officers, the finest body of men that have been enrolled for the ensuing campaign, each and every man of them being accustomed to handling the rifle from boyhood, and will be sure to give a good account of themselves in whatever circumstances they may be placed. It is expected they will occupy Fort Schuyler, Westchester county, in a few days, permission to that effect having been granted by both General Dix and General Sandford.

THE BIBLE FOR THE SOLDIERS.

The New York Bible Society gives a Bible or Testament to every volunteer who is unsupplied from other sources, and who leaves this city for the seat of war. Last Sunday a presentation took place to the volunteers under General Sickles' command. On Sunday evening, the 19th instant, the society propose to hold a public meeting at Irving Hall, corner of Irving place and Fifteenth street, at half past seven o'clock, to promote this work. Professor Hitchcock, Dr. Tyng and Wm. Allen Butler, the President of the society, will speak. This distribution is of the Bible without note or comment, and is conducted without the intervention of any sectarian influences. The meeting will give the religious public an opportunity of testifying their interest in it.

FURTHER FROM CANADA.

SYMPATHY WITH THE NORTH MANIFESTED—MORE FIGHTING MEN LEFT FOR THIS SIDE OF THE LINE, ETC.

A correspondent from Danville, Canada, writes to the Boston Courier as follows:—Everything in a business line is at a complete stand still here with us, on account of your trouble with the rebels at the South. The people are all very much interested in your cause. We all think the South wholly to blame for this state of things. Our hearts are with you and your government, and our hands too, I should judge, as a great many have gone from here to enlist and to fight under the Stars and Stripes.

IMPORTANT FROM THE WEST INDIES.

Arrival of the Karnak from Havana and Nassau, N. P.—The Steamer William H. Webb Under the United States Flag at Havana—The Haiti the "Union Jack" of England and Sails for New Orleans—Spanish Aversion to the Blockade of the Cotton Ports—The Yacht Wanderer Seized by the United States Ship St. Louis—Commercial Reports from Cuba, &c.

[illegible]

The Presbyterian General Assembly.

[illegible]

Arrivals and Departures.

[illegible]